

# DAILY REPORT

## Asia & Pacific

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NOTES EXCHANGED WITH USSR ON GRAVES VISITS

OWO20855 Tokyo KYODO in English 0845 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 2 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union simultaneously exchanged notes in Tokyo and Moscow Wednesday for visits to family graves by their citizens in each other's country without a visa. Under the agreement, former Japanese residents of Soviet-occupied northern islands off Hokkaido can visit their ancestral graves there with only their ID cards, a list of their names and vouchers to be issued by Intourist, the state-run Soviet travel agency.

A Japanese foreign ministry official said representatives of both countries exchanged notes in Tokyo and Moscow. In Tokyo, a foreign ministry official and a Soviet embassy official exchanged notes to permit Soviet citizens to visit the graves of their relatives killed in the Russo-Japanese war (1904-1905).

The notes specifically stipulated agreement emphasizing that the issue of such visits does not infringe on "judicial positions" of both sides on all other issues, in reference to Japan's claim to the four islands seized and occupied by the Soviets since the closing days of World War II. The simultaneous ceremonies followed agreement on the issue reached Tuesday between foreign minister Shintaro Abe and new Soviet Ambassador Nikolay Solovyev in Tokyo. Japanese officials said that sites of visits, travel routes, itineraries and means of transportation will be determined annually.

Japanese visited their family graves on three of the disputed northern isles -- Habomai, Shikotan and Kunashiri -- and several other areas in the Soviet Union between 1964 and 1975, carrying only ID cards issued by the Japanese Government. But the Soviets demanded in 1976 that Japanese with plans to travel to their family graves in the Soviet territory should obtain visas. The demand prompted Japan to suspend visits to family graves on the northern islands.

The exchange of notes Wednesday paved the way for former Japanese residents of the northern islands to visit their family graves as early as next month, the officials said. A senior foreign ministry official said Tuesday evening that the new agreement may help lead to resumption of scientific and technological cooperation talks between the two countries this autumn after a six-year suspension.

CHEMICAL COMPANY TO BUILD PLANT IN SINGAPORE

OWO11129 Tokyo KYODO in English 1042 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 1 KYODO -- Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha Ltd., a leading chemical company, Tuesday announced plans to build a titanium oxide plant in Singapore's Jurong Industrial Complex. Under present plans, the plant will have an annual production capacity of 36,000 tons initially and 72,000 tons eventually, Ishihara official said. Construction work will begin by the end of this year with completion scheduled for June 1989, they added.

Investment in the project is estimated at about 30 billion yen and the plant will be operated by a wholly owned subsidiary to be set up in Singapore, according to the officials. They said the project is aimed at meeting expanding global demand for titanium oxide and also at boosting the company's international competitiveness, which has been reduced by the yen's appreciation against the dollar.



NODONG SINMUN URGES ACCEPTANCE OF KPA PROPOSAL

SK301209 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2138 GMT 28 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 29 June article [kul]: "Fair, Just, and Reasonable Peace Proposal"]

[Text] The KPA Supreme Command's peace proposal for holding talks between military persons in authority participated in by those who hold real power in the military in the North and South is causing great reaction among the people at home and abroad because of its fair, just, and reasonable nature. Our new peace proposal for holding talks between military persons of authority is a very timely and just step in view of the urgent nature of the situation prevailing in our country as well as in view of the form of the talks and the contents of discussions.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today, Korea is the place where the situation is the most tense and acute in the world. This is causing deep concern among the Korean people as well as among the people of the surrounding countries and the entire world.

Today, the situation on the Korean peninsula is so aggravated that it is in danger of touching off a war at any time. The state of military confrontation of the North and South between the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] is at the greatest level since the Armistice, and the distrust and military confrontation against each other as a result of this is in the most serious phase.

In recent years in South Korea, 80 to 90 percent of the puppet armed forces, as well as the U.S. Army, have been deployed in the forward area along the MDL, in accordance with the newly completed operational plan of blitzkrieg; their mobile capabilities have been drastically increased; their nuclear combat capabilities have been strengthened; and 180,000-strong commando forces have been newly organized.

Additional deployment of such modern weapons and military equipment as missiles, rocket cannons, tanks, armored vehicles, F-16 fighter-bombers, offensive helicopters, and new binary chemical weapons is being planned, and the completion of the military personnel's combat posture is being accelerated so as to wage an operation of northward invasion at any time.

The U.S. imperialists, having deployed some 1,000 nuclear weapons of various kinds, including nuclear bombs, nuclear shells, and neutron weapons, have set up operational plans to wage a preemptive strike on our republic, and are placing their vast armed forces and equipment deployed in the U.S. mainland, Asia, and the Pacific region in readiness to be dispatched to the Korean front at any time.

Along the MDL, between which the vast armed forces of the North and South are confronting each other, an extremely tense and acute situation is prevailing in which a trivial accidental incident can touch off a war. As soon as a war breaks out, it will inevitably be turned into a nuclear war, leading the Korean peninsula into the calamity of nuclear war. This will be beneficial neither to the North nor to the South, nor will it be good for the people of the United States.

The prevailing situation demands that an epochal measure for preventing a war on the Korean peninsula by all means and for opening a road to the alleviation of tension and peace be urgently considered.

In order to prevent the danger of war under the present conditions, measures for helping alleviate tension should be considered, even if a fundamental solution to the problem of peace may be difficult; and under the present circumstances where the MAC is unable to carry out its function properly, a solution to the problem should be sought outside its periphery.

The KPA Supreme Command's new peace proposal has been made, reflecting the urgent demand of such a situation. If a face-to-face meeting is held, as we proposed, between us, the United States and South Korea, the military persons in authority who are directly responsible for the aggravation of tension on the Korean peninsula and who have the unavoidable duty of alleviating tension will be able to take many realistic and specific steps for peace on the Korean peninsula. Therefore, holding talks between the military persons in authority is the most fair and reasonable way to realize the alleviation of tension in military fields.

In connection with the contents of the talks to be discussed, we proposed that such problems as calling off military exercises and arms buildup, which are the direct causes of the aggravation of tension and the danger of war, reducing troops and armaments, and observing the Korean Armistic Agreement as required by its original clauses be discussed and solved, and made it clear that the problems raised by the U.S. and South Korean side can also be discussed if they serve to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula.

As for the place of the talks, we noted that Panmunjom would be an appropriate place and that other places could also be chosen to the convenience of both sides.

Truly, our proposal for talks between the military persons in authority is not a unilateral one seeking only the interests of our northern half of the republic but it is the most fair, just, reasonable, and realistic proposal taking into account the interests and demands of the U.S. and South Korean side and sufficiently taking into consideration their position.

If the talks between military persons in authority are realized, the U.S. and the South Korean side who will sit face-to-face with us will feel no inconvenience at all, nor will they feel uncomfortable [singyongul ssulkotto opssul kosida].

There is no reason whatsoever that our fair and just proposal for talks between the military persons in authority, promoted by the serious desire to prevent the danger of war which is approaching and to alleviate tension, cannot be accepted by the U.S. and South Korean authorities. This is particularly so under circumstances in which the United States and the South Korean ruling ring have continued mentioning the alleviation of tension and peace whenever they have a chance to do so.

The attitude taken by the U.S. and South Korean persons in authority toward our new peace proposal will be a standard and measure determining whether they really want the alleviation of tension, dialogue, peace, and reunification in Korea. Nevertheless, the United States and the South Korean ruling ring are again displaying a negative reaction, saying in a distorted manner that our peace proposal is not constructive and that it is propaganda-oriented.

This realistically proves once again that the threat of southward invasion which the United States and the South Korean puppets are raving about is a complete fabrication and falsity, that the alleviation of tension and peace which they mention are empty talk, and that they are only interested in further aggravating tension on the Korean peninsula which is in danger of explosion.

If they really desired peace and alleviation of tension, they would not turn away from our peace proposal for taking steps to alleviate tension in military fields. Also, as to whether or not our proposal is propaganda, the parties concerned will know if this is so if they sit together and discuss it. Engaging in illogical idle talk, without sitting together and discussing the problems, is not a proper thing to do nor is it a position for solving problems.

If the U.S. and South Korean persons in authority really want alleviation of tension and peace, they should not continue following the road of aggravating tension, just sitting and babbling about a nonexistent threat of southward invasion, but should affirmatively respond to our peace proposal and go in the direction of solving the problem in practical terms. If the United States and the South Korean ruling ring continue to follow the road of aggravating tension and war, turning away from our peace proposal, they will further expose their nature as bellicose elements and destroyers of peace and will not be able to escape the curse and condemnation of our people and the world's peace-loving people.

FOREIGN SOURCES CITED ON SUPPORT OF KPA PROPOSAL

PRAVDA 29 Jun Article

SK011036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow June 29 (KCNA) -- The Soviet paper PRAVDA June 29 carried an article on the peaceful proposal of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army under the headline "For Stability on the Peninsula." Recalling the proposal of the KPA Supreme Command to have talks of military authorities, the paper denounces the United States and the South Korean authorities for refusing DPRK's peaceful proposal on unreasonable excuses.

Explaining the reason why the Pentagon brasshats categorically refused a plan for the withdrawal of nuclear weapons and U.S. troops from South Korea, the paper says: Under this situation the DPRK's stand responsible for the destiny of the peoples in the Asian region was made all the clearer. The Soviet working people express invariable solidarity with the Korean people during the month of solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle to force the foreign troops out of South Korea and peacefully reunify the country on a democratic basis, the paper emphasizes.

Algerian Official

SK020439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA) -- Belaid Brahim, director of a department of the Ministry of National Defence of Algeria, held that the United States and South Korean authorities must accept unconditionally the just proposal of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army and immediately respond to it. In his press statement issued on June 20, he said that the proposal of the Supreme Command of the KPA on holding talks between the military authorities involving the minister of People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the commander-in-chief of the U.N. Forces in South Korea and the South Korean minister of National Defence is an important initiative of momentous significance in removing the vast-scale military confrontation between the North and the South, relaxing the tension on the Korean peninsula, eliminating the danger of war and safeguarding peace there. It is a fair and aboveboard proposal acceptable to anyone who desires peace on the Korean peninsula, he said with emphasis.



VNS ON SPECIAL CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE IN SOUTH

SK290410 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT  
27 Jun 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] During this hour of station commentary I will discuss the end of the 130th extraordinary session of the National Assembly.

The 130th extraordinary session of the National Assembly which had continued since 5 June came to an end on 24 June after achieving nothing but a verbal tug of war between the ruling and opposition parties. Thus the just-ended 130th extraordinary session of the National Assembly has left another dirty spot in the history of the National Assembly. The just-ended extraordinary session of the National Assembly, which lasted for nearly 20 days, had been in session amid surging anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle of the youths, the students, and the masses of all walks of life which came on the heels of the oppositions party's campaign to collect 10 million signatures to revise the Constitution.

Against the backdrop of such a situation, the DJP hurriedly convened the so-called extraordinary session of the National Assembly, quite reluctantly, but with a definite objective to forestall the campaign for constitutional revision kicked off by some of the opposition parties, as a way to bring under control the chaotic political situation and to stamp out and obliterate at the root the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle of the masses of all walks of life, which had rapidly begun to expand and surge forward in the wake of the campaign for the constitutional revision.

The question is: What was it that the DJP sought through the just-ended extraordinary session of the National Assembly. Simply put, the DJP's objective was to drag off-stage the struggle to revise the Constitution expanding among the masses of all walks of life into the hedge called the National Assembly and to drive their struggle off-stage into a complete blockade.

As you all may know, the campaign to collect 10 million signatures to revise the Constitution in a way that institutionalizes a direct presidential election system, which the NKDP launched toward the end of last February, rapidly began to spread across the country, including Seoul, Pusan, Kwangju, Masan, Taegu, and Inchon. Not only the youths and students but a broad range of the masses of all walks of life, including off-stage personages and religious personages, have joined in the campaign to collect signatures for constitutional revision.

This was a great blow to the Chon Tu-hwan group which was scheming to cling to the indirect presidential election system in a bid to prolong its stay in power. Under such circumstances, the Chon Tu-hwan group held a so-called meeting of leaders of three major parties by inviting presidents of the opposition parties, whom the group had hitherto regarded as enemies, to come to Chongwadae and there tried to placate them by saying that it was willing to have the Constitution revised before the current presidential term expires should the ruling and opposition parties reach an agreement on revising the Constitution in the National Assembly.

The just-ended parliamentary session should, therefore, be termed, as a matter of course, a political farce plotted by imposters, the Chon Tu-hwan group which had no choice but to come up with such a stop-gap measure.



Another objective that the DJP kept in mind during the just-ended extraordinary session of the National Assembly was to water down the struggle of the masses of all walks of life and to paper over public opinion by conjuring up an atmosphere of imminent change with an eye-catching program called a policy reflecting public opinion moving toward constitutional revision. This is well expressed in the fact that as soon as the extraordinary session of the National Assembly came to an end the DJP coterie was overjoyed with the formation of a special parliamentary committee to revise the Constitution which they described as a result of their efforts to achieve a great compromise and an agreement between the ruling and opposition parties during the just-ended extraordinary parliamentary session.

The special parliamentary committee to revise the Constitution will only end up fattening the DJP belly. Is it not clear, even to the young pupils of elementary school, that the DJP, which has a majority in the National Assembly, will certainly railroad its own version of a bill for the constitutional revision through the legislature? This is, in effect, nothing but a political trick designed to quietly replace the public demand for constitutional revision with discussions within the framework of the National Assembly. This is a method to idle away time through the so-called special parliamentary committee, a pro-government institution, affecting an attitude of studying the constitutional revision, and to try to achieve the DJP coterie's ambitions for prolonging their stay in power while further consolidating the foundations for dictatorial rule.

Our people call for an abolition of the Constitution, not its revision, and for establishing a democratic constitution based on the public consensus.

It is therefore no accident that youths and students across the country, including Seoul and Kwangju, are now staging a struggle, shouting such slogans as "Let us smash the special parliamentary committee for the revision of the Constitution and convene a parliamentary session for the constitutional revision" and "Let us smash the U.S. plot for the federation of conservatives and the special parliamentary committee which deceptively schemes to revise the Constitution."

Although the Chon Tu-hwan and DJP coterie are trying to deceive our people and to achieve their ambitions for prolonging their stay in power with the rainbow-like veil called the special parliamentary committee to revise the Constitution, they will never be able to realize their objective.

Our people will never allow themselves to be taken in by the crafty and deceptive trick of the Chon Tu-hwan ring. Instead, they will struggle more vigorously to abolish the current Constitution and to have a democratic Constitution.

#### 'PUPPET' NATIONAL ASSEMBLY 'RIGS' AMENDMENT PANEL

SK282248 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1457 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 28 (KCNA) -- The extraordinary session of the South Korean puppet National Assembly passed a "Resolution on forming an ad hoc committee for constitutional amendment" along with a series of evil laws including a "Bill on amendment to the law on organising the homeland Defence Reserve Forces," according to a report.

The course of rigging up the "Resolution on forming an ad hoc committee for constitutional amendment" showed that the "extraordinary National Assembly session" played the role of a servant in "legalizing" and backing the treacherous crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan group.

These days the 10 million signature collecting campaign for amendment to the fascist "constitution" has gained momentum in South Korea, combined with the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle of students and people of all walks of life.

Much upset at this, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique held a "dialogue" with opposition party presidents some time ago, withdrew its previous "assertion for constitutional amendment in 1989" and let "Democratic Justice Party" repeatedly propose to discuss the issue of constitutional amendment within the "National Assembly".

In this way, the puppet clique brought this matter before the "extraordinary National Assembly session" and fabricated the "Resolution on forming an ad hoc committee for constitutional amendment".

In craftily scheming to make it appear as if it were interested in constitutional amendment while talking about "discussion of the issue of amendment" in the "national assembly" the Chon Tu-hwan group seeks to all intents and purposes to take the edge off the struggle of the people for constitutional amendment.

#### U.S. ECONOMIC DEMANDS ON SOUTH TERMED 'DESPOTIC'

SK290548 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1149 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok: "Tyranny of a Colonial Ruler Who Seeks Plundering]

[Text] Participants of the so-called economic consultative meeting held a few days ago between the United States and the South Korean puppets reportedly issued a 14-point press release on trade and economic issues.

During this conference, the participants reportedly agreed to settle such longstanding issues concerning Section 301 of the U.S. Trade Act as property patents, copyrights, trademarks, and opening up South Korean markets at an early date and to prepare a document containing the agreement.

It is also reported that the U.S. side pressed the puppets to broaden the scope of the investment liberalization policy and to further improve the investment climate.

Simply put, this is nothing but an expression of the ruler's tyranny and despotism in considering South Korea as only a hereditary estate and further strengthening his colonial rule and plundering in South Korea.

It was last September when the U.S. imperialists began to apply to South Korea Section 301 of the U.S. Trade Act, a brigandish trade law which includes such issues as intellectual property and opening up South Korean markets. The plot to further strengthen domination and plunder the South Korean economy was given concrete shape during Reagan's junket to South Korea in November of 1983 in particular and again during traitor Chon Tu-hwan's junket to the United States in April of last year.

The U.S. imperialists, who have been more enthusiastic over expanding armaments in recent years, are now trying to bring under control the ever-deteriorating economic and financial crisis by strengthening the plunder of such colonies as South Korea.

Motivated by this desire, the U.S. imperialists threatened to restrict the import of such goods as textiles and footwear, which account for a great portion of South Korea's export to the United States, unless the South Korean puppets further open up their markets. Also, last October the U.S. imperialists forcibly demanded that the South Korean puppets protect their own intellectual properties, including patent rights, trademarks, and copyrights. During the following month of the same year, in November, they had a bill to restrict the import of textile and garment items passed in the U.S. Senate's plenary session.

As you may know, South Korea has only land, water, and labor that it can claim as its own. It has a subordinate economy which relies on someone else's technology, raw materials, and materials. Therefore, all goods produced in South Korea are in fact someone else's goods that carry South Korean trademarks.

Under such circumstances, if the law to protect intellectual property that is being forced on South Korea by the U.S. imperialists is put into force, South Korea will not be able to produce or sell a significant amount of goods copied from U.S. goods, while at the same time it will have to pay a huge amount of royalty money should it borrow U.S. know-how or copy U.S. goods in accordance with patent rights, trademarks rights, and copyrights.

If South Korea takes measures to protect intellectual properties as demanded forcibly by the United States, it will incur a loss of over \$1 billion as a whole, that is, more than \$180 million each year, to protect copyrights. South Korea's chemical industry, light industry, and genetics industry that produce goods based on U.S. technology will all go bankrupt.

As for U.S. pressure on South Korea to open up its market to U.S. goods, it means to say that South Korea should open its markets so that the U.S. Imperialists can sell their surplus goods in South Korea as they please while building a high protectionist wall to South Korean goods.

In response to the U.S. imperialist demand that South Korea open up its markets, the puppet Chon tu-hwan clique already liberalized anew the import of 235 items last July and then pledged to raise the rate of import liberalization from 87.7 percent to 91.6 percent by the second half of 1986. This is something that can be done only by flunkeyist slaves who are depending solely on the U.S. masters to survive.

Because the U.S. imperialists have such a flunkeyist group as the traitor Chon Tu-hwan clique in South Korea, they have been able to settle issues of protecting intellectual property, opening South Korean markets, and liberalizing investment and issues strengthening colonial domination and plundering as they wish in the just-ended meeting.

Where the U.S. imperialists have demonstrated their tyranny through the just-ended economic consultative meeting, the puppets have laid bare their subservient nature as running dogs serving their U.S. masters for all to see.

It is therefore natural for South Korean youths' students, and people of all walks of life to continue to stage anti-U.S. struggle without letting up, shouting such slogans as "U.S. capital that strangles the Nation should withdraw" and "Overthrow the subordinate regime."



The South Korean youths, students, and people who know very well through experience and today's reality that the U.S. imperialists are none other than ignominious aggressors and plunderers will continue their struggle against the U.S. imperialists' colonial domination and plundering more vigorously than ever.

#### LOCAL MASS RALLIES MARK ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE DAY

SK301326 [Editorial Report] Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean on 26 and 27 June carries several reports on provincial and city rallies held throughout the DPRK to mark the 25 June anti-U.S. imperialists struggle day.

At 0000 GMT on 27 June, the radio carries a 7-minute report on mass rallies and demonstrations held in Hamhung, Kanggye, and Haesan on 26 June marking the 25 June struggle day. According to the radio tens of thousands of workers and students gathered at the rally sites shouting such slogans as "Let us overthrow the U.S. imperialist, the enemy of the Korean people!" and "Let us resolutely crush the U.S. imperialists' policy for turning South Korea into a military base and a nuclear base as well as the new war provocation maneuvers!"

At the Hamhung mass rally, Hyon Chol-kyu, responsible secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee; An Sung-hak, chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; and responsible functionaries of local party, government, and administrative and economic organizations as well as workers organizations attended the rally with the workers and students of the city. According to the radio, at the rally, chairman An Sung-hak; Hwang Tong-u, a workers' representative; Yu Hak-sun, an agricultural workers' representative; Kang Hyong-sik, a representative of scientists and cultural figures; Han Song-nak, a students' representative; and Yi Song-suk, who witnessed the "massacre atrocities" committed by the U.S. imperialists during the fatherland liberation war, delivered speeches. Pointing out these atrocities perpetrated by the "U.S. imperialists 36 years ago, the speakers stressed that the U.S. imperialists should immediately withdraw from South Korea if they do not want to suffer a more serious defeat than the one during the Korean war in the 1950's.

At the mass rally in Kanggye, Pyongyang radio states that Yi Pong-kil, responsible secretary of the Changang Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the Changang Provincial People's Committee; Han Song-yong, chairman of the Changang Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; and functionaries of local organizations attended the rally. Chairman Han Song-yong and representatives from various strata delivered speeches.

At the rally in Haesan, the radio reports that Kim Won-chon, responsible secretary of the Yanggang Provincial Party and chairman of the Yanggang Provincial People's Committee; Kim Yong-tok, chairman of the Yanggang Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; and other functionaries from various organizations attended the rally with workers and students of the city. Speeches were made at the rally sternly denouncing "traitor Chon Tu-hwan" for having turned South Korea into "the most dangerous source of a nuclear war" and for running amok with "new war provocation maneuvers."

At 0900 GMT on 26 June Pyongyang radio carries a 10-minute report on the rally and demonstrations of the masses in Wonsan held at the Triumphal Plaza on 24 June to mark the 25 June anti-U.S. imperialists struggle day. Yim Hyong-ku, responsible secretary of the Kangwon Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the Kwangwon People's Committee; Choe Pok-hyon, chairman of the Kwangwon Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; and functionaries from various organizations attended the rally together with workers and students of the city.



At the rally, chairman Choe Pok-hyon and representatives from various sectors delivered speeches denouncing the U.S. imperialists for "having triggered an aggressive war 36 years ago, for causing numerous calamities to our people, and for attempting to start a new nuclear war." The speakers also stressed that "the rascals should seek lessons from the miserable defeat they suffered during the Korean war and should immediately withdraw from South Korea."

At 0700 GMT on 26 June the radio carries a 6-minute report on mass rallies and demonstrations staged on 25 June in Pyongsong, Sinuiju, Chongjin, Sariwon, and Nampo marking the 25 June struggle day. At the rally in Pyongsong, Kim Hak-pong, responsible secretary of the South Pyongan Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee; Yi Chae-to, vice chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; and functionaries from various sectors were present.

The report also notes that Kim Pyong-yul, responsible secretary of the North Pyongan Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the North Pyongan Provincial People's Committee; Kim Hui-chun, chairman of the North Pyongan Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; and functionaries from various strata attended the mass rally in Sinuiju.

At the rally in Chongjin, the radio report states that An Mun-on, chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; Kim In-hwan, secretary of the North Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee; and functionaries from various sectors were present.

The report also notes that Kim Hyong-chong, chairman of the North Hwanghae Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; Kim Song-tae, secretary of the North Hwanghae Provincial Party Committee; and functionaries from various strata attended the Sariwon rally together with workers and students of the city.

#### U.S. AMBASSADOR'S COMMENTS VIEWED AS 'OUTRAGEOUS'

SK301005 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] How are you, everyone? In this hour, I will speak about the arrogant and provocative remarks which Walker, U.S. ambassador in South Korea, made on 27 June.

At a time when the mass struggle continues to denounce the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorship and the United States, which instigates it, and to demand the overthrow of the dictatorship and the withdrawal of U.S. troops, an American is once again making intolerable remarks, arousing our people's indignation. The remarks are the ones which Walker, U.S. ambassador in South Korea, made on 27 June.

On that day, at a seminar held in Taegu on the occasion of the so-called bicentennial of the establishment of the Constitution of the United States of America, he delivered a keynote speech entitled: "The Influence Exercised by the U.S. Constitution." In this speech, he implicitly said that the United States does not support any specific form of government in South Korea. At the same time, as he were delivering an order, he said that a constitution, once established, should be maintained forever. These remarks are indeed provocative ones which are endlessly arrogant and outrageous.

It can be said that even a child knows that the specific form of government he mentioned is a democratic government ardently desired by our masses, and that the established constitution, which he said should be maintained forever, is the heinous current constitution which is called the second Yusin constitution. At the same time, it can also be said that these remarks made by Walker at an official gathering are the reflection of the opinion of the White House, and the direction of policy and the principle of action which the U.S. Government has set forth for the Chon Tu-hwan group.

In a nutshell, the remarks Walker made are an outrageous order to continue to suppress our masses' demand for the establishment of a democratic constitution with physical force. At the same time, his remarks are a conspiratorial order for realizing the schemes to reorganize the power structure through the National Assembly, and are a delineation of the direction to maintain the current dictatorial constitution. Thus, it can be said that Walker's remarks have once again disclosed the master-servant relations between the U.S. and South Korean Governments.

At present, the United States is desperately trying to prevent the development of a Philippine situation in South Korea, maintain the fascist colonial dictatorship, and hold on to this soil as a permanent bridgehead to invade the continent.

Frightened by the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle of the South Korean masses, which had intensified and expanded after the Philippine situation, the United States hurriedly sent such high-ranking officials as the secretary of Defense and the secretary of State to Seoul one after the other and preached that South Korea was not the same as the Philippines, shamelessly praising the so-called achievements of the Chon Tu-hwan group in seeking democracy. This was precisely for the purpose of realizing the objectives mentioned above.

At the same time, in a meeting with the representatives of the three South Korean political parties during his visit to Seoul, Shultz uttered the nonsensical, anticommunist propaganda that everything can be lost under the circumstances in which the threat of the North exists, no matter how strongly democracy may be demanded. Thus, he preached the uselessness of democracy. This was also for the purpose of realizing the objectives mentioned above. The remarks the U.S. ambassador made this time are also ones for the same purpose.

Defending the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan group and supporting the fascist dictatorship are an intolerable challenge to our masses who are struggling to overthrow the current fascist military regime and to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification.

Through the remarks Walker made this time, the U.S. imperialists have once again disclosed their true color as the enemy of the South Korean masses, not as their friends and protectors.

Our masses will never lower the anti-U.S. and antifascist banner for independence and democracy but will continue to struggle unyieldingly until they repel the United States from this soil and bury the Chon Tu-hwan group.

#### KIM IL-SONG MEETS WITH ZAMBIAN DELEGATION

SK260600 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 26 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on June 25 met the delegation of the United National Independence Party of Zambia headed by Secretary General Alexander Grey Zulu on a visit to Korea.

Present on the occasion were Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council, Hwang Chang-yop, member, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee, and others. Zambian Ambassador to Korea M. Mainza Chona was also present.

Alexander Grey Zulu conveyed to Comrade Kim Il-song a personal letter and gift from Kenneth David Kaunda, chairman of the UNIPZ and president of Zambia.

Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and conversed with the guests in a comradely and friendly atmosphere. He arranged a dinner for the secretary general of the UNIPZ.

The members of the delegation and its suite were invited.

The dinner proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

#### SO YON-SOK SPEAKS AT MASS RALLY FOR ZAMBIAN GROUP

SK291051 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] A Pyongyang mass meeting welcoming the delegation of the United National Independence Party of Zambia [UNIPZ] visiting our country was held at the People's Palace of Culture on 26 June. The site of the meeting on that day was filled with the numerous workers in the city who gathered with the great joy of meeting the close friends from Zambia who came to our country all the way from the southern part of Africa with warm feelings of trust and friendship toward our party and people.

Placed in front of the site of the mass meeting were the portraits of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and His Excellency Kenneth David Kaunda, chairman of the UNIPZ and president of the Republic of Zambia. Displayed in the meeting site were the slogans reading: "We warmly welcome the delegation of the UNIPZ headed by Comrade Alexander Grey Zulu" and "Long live the friendship and unity between the WPK and the UNIPZ."

Invited to the mass meeting were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Alexander Grey Zulu, secretary general of the UNIPZ, and M. Mainza Chona, ambassador of the Republic of Zambia to the DPRK. Participating in the mass meeting were Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Administration Council; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang WPK Committee, and chairman of the Pyongyang People's Committee; Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Chae-kyong, deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Hyon Sun-kwon, secretary of the Pyongyang WPK Committee; and functionaries of the relevant sector.

The participants in the meeting warmly welcomed the members of the delegation when they appeared on the platform. Juvenile corps members offered bouquets of flowers to Comrade Alexander Grey Zulu and the members of the delegation. The mass meeting began with the playing of the national anthems of the Republic of Zambia and our country.

Comrade So Yun-sok spoke at the meeting. He said that in the name of the Pyongyang WPK Committee and the entire party membership and workers of Pyongyang, he warmly welcomes the visit to our country by the UNIPZ delegation headed by Secretary General Comrade Alexander Grey Zulu, a long and true friend of the Korean people.



He noted that although Korea and Zambia are separated by a long distance of waters and land, they have long formed inseparable ties of firm friendship and have actively supported and cooperated with each other because of the commonness of the plight of the peoples of the two countries in the past in which they were oppressed and mistreated and because of the commonness of today's anti-imperialist struggle for independence.

He continued: The historic meetings between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and President Kenneth David Kaunda, the outstanding leader of the Zambian people, in Pyongyang in April 1980 and in April 1982 were epochal events which developed the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties and the peoples of our two countries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has met with Secretary General Comrade Alexander Grey Zulu and many other Zambian comrades and had important conversations, which are a guideline for further promoting Korean-Zambian friendship, which was provided and fostered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected President Comrade Kenneth David Kaunda. We are convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties and two countries will be further strengthened and developed in conformity with the overall interests and aspirations of the peoples of the two countries, based on the ideals of independence, friendship, and peace, and in conformity with the overall interests of the Nonaligned Movement.

He said that our party and people, who are highly valuing the friendship and unity with the Zambian people, have been watching, with feelings of firm solidarity, all the events taking place in Zambia, and continued: In the historical trend in which the world's people are following the road of independence, the UNIPZ and the Zambian people, under the correct leadership of the respected president, His Excellency Kenneth David Kaunda, are today vigorously waging a struggle to build a new prosperous society, exercising their sacred right to determine the course of political, economic, social, and cultural development, and their right to control their national resources and to develop and utilize them in their own interests.

Today, the UNIPZ is firmly consolidating its ranks in terms of organization and ideology and is further strengthening its party leadership in all fields -- political, economic, and cultural. In particular, the UNIPZ has put forward an accurate line and policy to build a self-reliant base for the national economy, which is the material basis of the country's political independence, and is actively evoking the popular masses' creative zeal to carry them out. Therefore, in Zambia today, the old heritage of imperial and colonial rule has been removed, a great success is being attained in agriculture, the construction of national industry, and the development of education and culture, and the social and economic position of the Zambian people is undergoing a fundamental change.

Today, the UNIPZ and the Zambian people are actively struggling, in the field of foreign relations, to oppose the imperialists' policy of aggression and war, to strengthen and develop the unity and cooperation with the nonaligned countries, and to realize the complete liberation and decolonialization of southern Africa. Our party and people warmly congratulate the UNIPZ and the Zambian people on all their victories and successes in the struggle to build a new independent and prosperous Zambia, and truly rejoice over the fact that the international position and role of the Republic of Zambia are being enhanced daily.

He exposed and denounced the South African racist clique for perpetrating a savage air raid and armed attack some time ago, with U.S. backing, on many frontline countries such as Zambia, Angola, Zimbabwe, and Botswana, and said that its haughty aggressive maneuvers are meeting with surging indignation of the world's people.



He stressed that our party and the government of the Republic strongly denounce the provocative air raid and armed attack of the South African racists against Zambia and other southern African frontline countries as a violent infringement upon these countries' sovereignty and territorial security and a last-ditch attempt to obliterate the cause of the complete liberation of Africa.

He noted that President Comrade Kenneth David Kaunda issued a military mobilization order some time ago to heighten vigilance against the Pretorian racist clique's reckless aggressive maneuvers and in order for all the Zambian people to defeat the aggressors at any time when they wage aggression, and said that such a step is a most just self-defensive step to defend and protect the country and nation from an enemy attack.

He said that no matter what aggressive maneuvers they may employ, the imperialists and the South African racists will never be able to curb the firm will of the Zambian people and the peoples of other southern African frontline countries to defend their national independence and to bring about the complete liberation of southern Africa. He stressed that our party and our people, as they did in the past, will continue to render active support and assistance to the just struggle of Zambia and other frontline countries for sovereignty and territorial security and the revolutionary struggle of the South African people and Namibian people for national self-determination and the independence of the country.

He said that because of the reckless arms buildup and war preparation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, the Korean peninsula today is one of the areas where the danger of nuclear war is the greatest in the world and that eliminating the danger of war and ensuring peace on the Korean peninsula is an urgent problem awaiting a solution in world politics. He stressed the fact that in order to cope with the prevailing situation, the KPA Supreme Command has recently proposed that talks between the military persons in authority be held between the minister of the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK and the commander in chief of the United Nations Forces in South Korea and the South Korean minister of national defense, and said that our proposal is receiving the consistent support and welcome of not only the entire Korean people but also of all the peace-loving people of the world desiring peace in Korea.

He noted that the WPK and the Korean people will wage a vigorous struggle in firm unity with the support and assistance of the Zambian people and all other progressive people of the world to check and frustrate the two Koreas plot of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets and to achieve the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

He stressed that we will cooperate closely with the UNIPZ and the Zambian people in the future as well, as we did in the past, and wage a vigorous struggle to build a new independent Asia and Africa free from imperialism, colonialism, exploitation, and oppression.

KIM YONG-SAM PROPOSES MEETING OF TOP LEADERS

SK010840 Seoul YONHAP in English 0820 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 1 (YONHAP) -- Kim Yong-sam, a prominent opposition leader, Tuesday proposed a meeting of Korea's top five political leaders, including President Chon Tu-hwan and himself, to pave the way for the peaceful democratization of the country through constitutional revision.

He suggested that the meeting also be attended by Kim Tae-chung, a leading dissident and co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy (CPD), Yi Min-u, president of the leading opposition New Korea Democratic Party, and No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP).

In a speech he delivered at the Seoul Foreign Correspondents' Club, Kim Yong-sam, who serves concurrently as the NKDP's standing adviser, said it would be impossible to bring about constitutional revision by agreement in an atmosphere where the prospect for democratization is dim.

"A new constitution adopted in the absence of national consensus will not only lack broadly-based support; it will also give birth to a defective regime burdened with questionable legitimacy," he said.

Kim demanded that the opening of debate for constitutional revision be marked by "a tangible signpost that the past oppression and dictatorship is now behind us and a new era of democracy and reconciliation is upon us."

He urged the government leaders to "cut clear of the politics of retaliation by releasing political prisoners, decreeing amnesty and restoring civil rights for all democratic personalities and discontinuing arrests and surveillance of dissidents' and to join in 'the great prelude to national reconciliation.'"

Kim said that the opposition is "patiently" demanding the release of "political prisoners" and the restoration of civil rights for democratic personalities.

He warned, however, that the opposition will have no choice but to repudiate the present government and suspend the dialogue and negotiations if it is convinced that the intention behind the government's constitutional revision is not for democratization.

"The present regime must understand: we are not on our knees begging for democracy; we are waiting for it to come out for democracy," Kim said.

He added that fruitful dialogue conducive to compromise is possible only when both sides are genuinely committed to the goal of democracy.

Kim went on to say that "there would be no point in talking about constitutional revision for democratization while imprisonment, arrest and surveillance of dissidents continue: it would only bring disillusionment with democratization through constitutional revision."

"If we should fail to amend the constitution by agreement, and consequently fail to democratize our country peacefully, the crisis of legitimacy of the present regime would be aggravated," he said.

In the speech titled "Let Us Open the Door for National Reconciliation," Kim said all responsible political leaders, regardless of whether or not they belong to the government or opposition camp, have the common responsibility to seize the present moment as an opportunity to create a new era.

#### NKDP ADOPTS 4-POINT RESOLUTION ON REVISION

SK010751 Seoul YONHAP in English 0736 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 1 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) Tuesday adopted a four-point resolution calling for the creation of an atmosphere conducive to constitutional revision.

In an executive council meeting, the NKDP confirmed Monday's decision to submit a list of delegates to the special committee for constitution revision in the National Assembly as soon as possible, an NKDP official said.

The NKDP has threatened to withhold its list of delegates to the ad hoc panel until the ruling camp shows sincerity about the amendment by releasing a large number of detainees who had called for constitutional reform.

In the resolution, the opposition party urged the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) not to delay the creation of an atmosphere favorable to democratic revision of the constitution, the official said.

The resolution contends that the ruling camp should take proper measures to bring about the early release of those detained for their involvement in the struggle for democratization and constitutional revision.

The resolution also requested that authorities lift their search order for those wanted by police in connection with their campaign for democratization.

It pointed out that the ruling camp's affirmative response to the NKDP's demand will be the most reliable evidence for the DJP to prove its willingness and determination to amend the constitution.

In the resolution, the NKDP reaffirmed that the presidential system reflects the national consensus and the people's long-cherished desire, which was verified in the Feb. 12 general elections.

The opposition party committed itself to launching a campaign for the direct presidential election system, as well as a petition drive for constitution revision across the country.

In addition, the NKDP demanded that the DJP unveil its draft for revision immediately in order to run the special constitution committee in a normal way.

#### DJP OFFICIAL ON PARTY TIMETABLE, MEETING WITH NKDP

SK020034 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party will complete its draft for constitutional amendment by the end of August so as to present it to the National Assembly in September, a senior party official said yesterday.



Rep. Chong Su-tok, secretary general, told reporters that the party would decide on the type of power structure for a new Constitution by Aug. 15.

It was the first time a ranking party official revealed the party's timetable for the formulation of its own draft for the amendment.

The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party has demanded that the DJP bare its own idea of the new basic law, particularly the form of government over which the rival parties are sharply pitted against each other.

He said that the DJP's draft will be made on the basis of public opinion shown at its public hearings to be held in major cities beginning in Taejon on Saturday.

However, he made it clear that the DJP's draft will not adopt a direct presidential election. The primary reason is that "neither side will accept the results of the election," he said.

Since the DJP has agreed to rewrite the Constitution, it has been desperate to convince the people of the ill effects of a direct election of the president.

The NDP maintains that the new Constitution should have the direct presidential election formula.

The DJP's final draft of the amendment will be made through debates among its lawmakers in a caucus, according to him.

As to a proposal by Kim Yong-sam for a "five-way meeting," he promptly spurned it, saying that "it will not be conducive to the settlement of problems."

"This is not a time to consider such a meeting and it will only further complicate problems," he claimed.

Recalling that the NDP has claimed that only constitutional amendment will save the current situation, he said, "Now is the time for us to seek mutually acceptable terms for the amendment."

"We should not seek a political show like the holding of such a meeting," he argued.

The proposed meeting's participants are President Chon Tu-hwan, DJP chairman No Tae-u, NDP president Yi Min-u, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam.

#### KNP CONFIRMS DIRECT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION STAND

SK020045 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The minor opposition Korea National Party confirmed a final version of its own constitutional amendment in an Executive Council meeting yesterday.

The KNP's recently drafted amendment calls for, among other things, direct popular election of future presidents. The party said it would present the revision bill to the National Assembly as soon as the special Constitution Revision Committee at the National Assembly begins operation.



CHON-LEE KUAN YEW SUMMIT TALKS REPORTED

SK260748 Seoul YONHAP in English 0629 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 26 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew agreed Thursday to strengthen cooperation between their two countries to promote peace and stability on the Korean peninsula, presidential spokesman Chong Ku-ho said Thursday.

In summit talks here on Thursday morning, Chon briefed Lee on current military and political developments in northeast Asia and expressed the hope that the political situation on the peninsula will stabilize in the next few years through international cooperation, the spokesman said.

The Korean president pointed out that the Soviet Union's policy of military expansion in east Asia threatens the strategic balance between Washington and Moscow. The security of southeast Asia is closely linked to that of northeast Asia, he added.

In response, Lee, expressed deep concern about the situation and said that free world nations should hold a cautious view of the Soviet military buildup in the Camranh Bay base in Vietnam, according to Chong.

The Singaporean leader praised the efforts of the South Korean Government on behalf of peace on the reaffirmed his support for Seoul's formula for the peaceful reunification of the divided country though direct dialogue between South and North Korea in international diplomatic forums.

The two leaders also discussed ways to promote bilateral economic cooperation and rising protectionist sentiment, Chong said.

They expressed satisfaction over the establishment of closer economic cooperation between Seoul and Singapore in the fields of trade, construction, aviation, banking and personnel exchanges, despite the global business recession of the early 1980s.

Chon and Lee agreed that their two nations should further develop their friendly cooperative relations.

The two leaders pointed out that the mounting global protectionism constitutes a great obstacle to world economic growth and that the abolishment of trade restriction is essential to sustained economic growth among developing countries.

Lee reaffirmed that Singapore will participate in the 1986 Asiad and 1988 Olympiad, both scheduled for Seoul.

The Singaporean prime minister also expressed the hope that the success of the two international sports events will contribute to prosperity and peace in East Asia.

Lee, accompanied by his wife and a 16-member entourage, reciprocates a trip that Chon made to Singapore in July 1981. The prime minister made his first official visit to Korea in October 1979.

NEW JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF CHAIRMAN APPOINTED

SK010257 Seoul YONHAP in English 0248 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 1 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government Tuesday appointed Army Gen. O Cha-pok as the nation's 21st chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, effective July 9.

Gen. O will also be in charge of the Counter-Infiltration Operations command. He has been one of Korea's Army commanders.

The 56-year-old general was born in Kaesong, Kyonggi province, which is now in North Korea, and was commissioned in 1951.

During his 35 years of service, he earned more than 10 prestigious military service medals. O is highly respected for his expertise in operations and special intelligence.

He has earned a master's degree from Seoul National University's School of Public Administration.

'PRUDENCE' URGED IN U.S. ECONOMIC CONSULTATIONS

SK010341 [Editorial Report] THE CHUANGANG ILBO in Korean, an independent daily published in Seoul, on 24 June carries on page 2 a 500-word editorial entitled "Discussion of the Pending Economic Issues Between Korea and the United States" concerning the 5th ROK-U.S. Economic Consultative Meeting in Seoul.

Calling for the "prudent and wise attitude of the government" toward the meeting because various pending economic issues concerning trade between the two countries are attracting the "extraordinary attention" of the people, the paper stresses that the meeting participants should not attempt to "hastily resolve" all of the pending problems in one lump, including opening markets and protecting intellectual ownership noting that such issues would exert "decisively serious" influence over our economy.

Recalling the experience of past negotiations between Korea and the United States and noting the basic principles were not followed between the two countries, the paper states that despite the market opening rate now having reached 91 percent, a level of advanced nations, the United States has consistently forced their own interests upon the ROK.

The paper also notes that protecting so-called intellectual ownership and negotiations related to the Article 30, which is designed to force open financial and services markets, are considered "unreasonable" negotiations, rather than normal consultations.

Asserting that such an "all-out offensive" by the U.S. side is a strategy intended to settle individual issues in one lump, the paper calls on the Korean side to not be dragged into the U.S. strategy, and stresses that negotiations should be carried out according to the ROK's own schedule with regard to textiles, in which the quota freeze is considered a main issue, basically run counter to the spirit of the reciprocal agreement and stresses that such demands by the U.S. side should not be accepted.

The paper concludes that since issues relating to the protection of copyrights and patents will exert extensive influence over domestic research and development, technological innovations, and the people's welfare, such issues should not be "hastily" dealt with.

THE CHOSON ILBO in Korea, an independent daily newspaper published in Seoul, on 25 June carries on page 2 a 700-word editorial entitled "They Excessively Make Haste With the Opening of Markets" in connection with the recent ROK-U.S. Economic Consultative Meeting in Seoul.

Stating that the United States is "too hastily" forcing the ROK to liberalize imports, protect intellectual ownership, and open insurance and financial markets, the daily notes that the ROK-U.S. economic meeting in Seoul gives the impression that the United States is attempting to "hastily" realize the opening of ROK markets and the protection of its intellectual ownership while the ROK side is "simply following" the U.S. side.

In conclusion, the editorial calls for "prudence" in dealing with issues concerning the opening of insurance and financial markets, as well as protecting patents and copyrights. The editorial concludes that the ROK should ponder whether it has reached the point of fully opening markets and completely protecting intellectual properties.

#### PROCOMMUNIST LETTERS FOUND IN HIGH SCHOOLS

SK270055 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] Police, teachers and parents in Seoul are exerting a multipronged effort to minimize adverse effects from college student activists' ongoing campaign to mail "ideology letters" to middle and high school students.

Police have intensified watches in and around secondary school campuses to check college students sneaking onto campuses to distribute the "black" letter or to try to indoctrinate innocent students with "dangerous" ideas.

More than 1,000 letters, tainted with contents agitating violent antigovernment struggles or sympathizing with north Korea, have been discovered at several high school campuses for the past few days, police said.

They included 289 letters which were found to have been distributed at three Seoul high schools on yesterday alone. The three schools included Taeil High School in Chongnung in northern Seoul.

Two days earlier, a package of 94 similar letters were discovered on the campus of Sorabol High School in northeastern Seoul.

One phrase of the letters read, "Minjung's (literally meaning the masses) burning aspiration for revolution heralds their victory in their struggle against the American imperialists and the military dictatorship."

The unprecedented letter-mailing campaign is regarded as the newest mode of college student radicals' antigovernment activities.

The high schools presumed that the "black" letters were distributed by some college students who must have sneaked onto the campuses by posing as alumni.



Some college students were revealed to have invited students of their almatmater high schools to their campus on the pretext of showing them around the school facilities and instead conducted secret "ideology" education sessions.

Alerted by the letter-mailing campaign, some middle and high schools in Seoul reportedly provided special anticommunism education for their students to prevent them from being disillusioned by such letters.

The schools are installed "impure mail-collecting boxes" at places across the campuses and asked students to drop any strange letters or other printed materials into the boxes, if they come across them on the campuses.

Some schools were learned to have mailed letters to parents to inform them of the letters and their dangerous contents and possible harmful effects on innocent, young students.

Police reportedly plan to arrest those involved in the production and distribution of the letters for violation of the National Security Law.

A police source said that many phrases of the letters so far discovered obviously praised or sympathized with north Korea and its causes.

Police are already seeking the key members of Yonsei University's student council for their suspected leading role in writing of such letters.

Many citizens expressed concerns over the black-letter mailing campaign for its potentially harmful effects.

Min Pok-sik, 58, principal of Kyongbok High School, was quoted as saying, "It is distressing that they (college student activists) are trying to indoctrinate the innocent, young students with such radical ideas."

Meanwhile, Yonsei University's faculty members conducted an in-house search on the campuses, discovered over 400 "ideology" letters and burnt them.

#### 150 STUDENTS STAGE ANTIGOVERNMENT RALLIES

SK020047 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] About 150 students of Songgyungwan and Kukmin universities staged street demonstrations in Sihung, Kuro-gu, southwestern Seoul, Monday evening, chanting antigovernment slogans and throwing fire bombs.

The demonstration, which started around 7 p.m., was dispersed by riot policemen in about 20 minutes. Police led away 12 demonstrators.

Meanwhile, about 40 students of Songsin and Toksong women's colleges held an antigovernment street rally in front of the Tobong Market in Tobong-gu, the northeastern part of the city, for about 10 minutes around 7 p.m.

BATMONH RECEIVES DUDENKOV-LED SOVIET DELEGATION

OW010117 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1347 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 30 Jun (MONTSAME) -- Today Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and Chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, received a Soviet delegation headed by I.G. Dudenkov, RSFSR Minister of Consumer Services, which is here at the invitation of the MPR Government.

D. Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; P. Damdin, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; C. Suren, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; T. Demchigdorj, MPR minister of social economy and services; and other officials, as well as K.Ye. Fomichenko, USSR ambassador to the MPR, were present at the meeting.

SESSION OF 11TH PEOPLE'S GREAT HURAL STARTS WORK

OW020425 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1338 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 July (MONTSAME) -- The first session of the MPR People's Great Hural of the 11th convocation started its work body at the MPR Government House. Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, and other leaders of the party and government, as well as the Soviet delegation headed by I.G. Dudenkov, RSFSR minister of consumer services, are participating in the session's work.

The deputies will elect the leading organs of the MPR People's Great Hural, form the Council of Ministers, and ratify MPR laws. The session will discuss problems in further improving consumer services. A report will be presented by Deputy C. Suren, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers.

SYMPOSIUM PARTICIPANTS CALL FOR NUCLEAR ARMS BAN

OW191309 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1343 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 18 Jun (MONTSAME) -- The participants of the scientific-theoretical symposium "For the liquidation of arms of mass destruction and the elimination of the threat of nuclear war", organized within the framework of the International Peace Year, have issued a statement.

The full text of this document follows.

We, the participants of the symposium, dedicated to the International Peace Year and held under the banner of "For the liquidation of arms of mass destruction and the elimination of the threat of nuclear war", are expressing deep concern in regard to the worsening international situation caused by the aggressive policies and adventurous actions of the United States and its close NATO allies, who continue on their course of nuclear and other arms race and preparation for the so-called "Star Wars."

We, as representatives of scientists, teachers, doctors, jurists, and other circles of working intelligentsia of socialist Mongolia, are quite certain that we can prevent mankind's backsliding toward the nuclear abyss and ensure universal security only by radical measures of universal and, above all, nuclear disarmament and by preventing the militarization of space. The Mongolian people, like all progressive forces of our planet, fully support the historically significant program put forward by the Soviet Union for the liquidation, in the next 15 years, of nuclear, chemical, and other arms of mass destruction, followed by a ban on the creation, testing, and deployment of offensive space arms and the utilization of space exclusively for peaceful purposes.

We are certain that a universal and total ban on nuclear tests will undoubtedly be the first and most important step in curbing the nuclear arms race and achieving nuclear disarmament. In this regard, we highly evaluate the continuation of the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions, which should bring about a favorable situation and provide a unique chance to achieve a universally acceptable agreement on this question.

We warmly welcome the results of the recent meeting of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee and its announcement proposing a broad plan to defuse the tension in Europe by reducing armed forces and conventional arms, which fully concurs with the vital interests of the people of Europe and the whole world and serves as a further expression of the tireless efforts of the socialist countries to create an all-embracing system of international security.

The Mongolian people express justifiable concern over the existence and worsening of hot spots and tensions on the Asian continent, the growth of the U.S. military and nuclear presence in Asia and in the Pacific region, and the activation there of military and reactionary forces. In the present unstable situation, it is becoming progressively more urgent to ensure all-Asian security through collective efforts and by acting on the proposals of various peace-loving countries, including the MPR, aimed at concluding a convention of mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force among the countries of the Asian and Pacific region.

The participants of the symposium reaffirm the consistent support of the Mongolian people for UN activities in strengthening international peace and universal security, and express their determination to assist the world community in the cause of [passage indistinct] was of the Soviet people against Hitler's fascism, we once again turn to the historical lessons of World War II, to the sacred memory of 50 million wasted lives, and call on all the people of good will not to waste time, but to pool their efforts and purposefully and actively struggle for preventing a new war which, in the present nuclear space era, would turn into a catastrophically fatal one for all mankind and civilization. It is the unified and joint actions of all peace-loving forces that are capable of curbing the actions of the warmongers.

We will continue to broaden and develop our cooperation and joint actions with all the peoples, all nationalities, and all international organizations and movements, and with all people of good will, who speak out for the liquidation of arms of mass destruction and the elimination of the threat of nuclear war.

Ulaanbaatar, 18 June 1986.



PRC DELEGATION DEPARTS AFTER BOUNDARY TALKS

BK251412 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] The 12-member Chinese delegation attending the fourth meeting of the Burma-China boundary Joint Inspection Committee and headed by Mr Shen Weiliang, deputy director of the PRC Foreign Affairs Ministry's Treaty and Law Department, left Burma for Beijing by air this afternoon.

The Chinese delegation was seen off at Rangoon Airport by Mr Zhou Mingji, Chinese ambassador to Burma; staff members of the PRC Embassy; and responsible officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Defense and the Land Survey Department.

During their 2-week stay in Burma, the Chinese delegation called on U Ye Gaung, minister of foreign affairs, and U Saw Hlaing, deputy minister of foreign affairs. They also held talks on matters concerning the boundary with a Burmese delegation headed by U Sein Lwin, director general of the Land Survey Department, and signed the 24 June draft protocol on the first joint inspection of the Burma-China boundary.

VOPB REPORTS ON COMBAT ACTIVITIES, CASUALTIES

BK300930 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] On 28 May, people's militia units in (Lawng Loi) Township, northern Keng Tung District, attacked the enemy soldiers from the 1st Rifles Regiment who had come to harass in the (Pangkam Lon) area of the liberated zone. The attack killed two enemy soldiers and wounded two others.

Also on 1 June, a small people's armed unit clashed with the enemy's mercenary 109th Light Infantry Regiment near (Seik Panhai) village. Two enemy soldiers were killed and one was wounded in the engagement. One firearm and 13 rounds of ammunition were also captured from the enemy.

According to incomplete reports, it has been learned that one enemy soldier was killed and three others were wounded in a battle at (Panglin) on the morning of 5 June.

BCP POLITICAL REPORT CONTINUES ON PAST 'ERRORS'

BK221332 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 22 Jun 86

["Continuation of the Political Report on the Burma Communist Party Central Committee Presented to the Third National Party Congress"]

[Text] Every party cadre had to review the whole general line laid down by the Revolutionary Politburo, and any person who was opposed to any of the points concerning ideology, politics, organization, and style of work mentioned in the documents was either charged as committing a revisionist error or labeled as a revisionist. The move was aimed at violently dismissing persons who differed in outlook or in work style. It amounted to the abolishment of inner-party democracy, the persecution and elimination of people with different opinions, and the infringement upon and the destruction of the principles of democratic centralism.

Theoretically, as well as in a practical sense, that line was wrong because it was not party construction on the basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought but the destruction of the party. In practice also, the Central Committee from the top down to the township committees, which were within their reach, were abolished. The party Central Committee and party committees at different levels were replaced with the Tripartite United Front -- the Revolutionary Cadres, the Revolutionary Combatants, and the Revolutionary Masses, Youths, and Women -- by the Revolutionary Politburo. This was sectarianism (?put into practice).

#### Continuation of Report

BK300800 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 29 Jun 86

["Continuation of the Political Report of the Burma Communist Party Central Committee Presented to the Third National Party Congress"]

[Text] The errors committed under that line had very far-reaching negative effects, and ideologically, politically, and organizationally, in the style of work as well as in other aspects both the party and the revolution suffered severe setbacks. Revolutionary base areas in the Lower Burma Division, the Delta Division, and the Upper River Areas Division were all destroyed. There were bad repercussions within the party masses, the party work forces, and the people. The party became a great source of fear; no one dared speak out, offer suggestions, or deal with the party. Darkness hung over the whole party and no one dared to do party work properly.

For the most part, policies laid down and pursued at that time by the party center regarding the questions of the military, land, ethnic minorities, and the united front were wrong. We must, however, give credit where credit is due. The party center was correct in assessing the armed struggle as the primary form of struggle, in exposing the three principal enemies [imperialism, feudal-landlordism, and bureaucrat capitalism], in initiating the agrarian revolution, and in deciding to form an alliance with the ethnic minorities.

The party center, in laying down and working on its party construction, military, and land policies, was manifesting its left extremism, while it was reflecting the right tendency in dealing with the united front and the ethnic minorities. The errors committed at that time, however, were primarily left extremist errors.

The root causes of the errors of that line were:

1. The metaphysical method of thinking based on subjectivism, one-sidedness, and superficiality and under which reality was divorced from fantasy, and theory was separated from practice.
2. A petty-bourgeois individualistic style of thinking.
3. Left dogmatism in politics.
4. Sectarianism in organizational work. The party turned bureaucratic and was divorced from the majority of the people; people who differed in outlook were coerced; inner-party democracy was curtailed; and this eventually led to the abolition of the party itself.
5. Petty-bourgeois ultraism. Ultraistic thinking and work were reflected within the party.

THAI VIOLATIONS IN WEEK ENDING 21 JUNE REPORTED

BK280618 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0414 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Phnom Penh 28 Jun (SPK) -- During the week ending 21 June, 20 reconnaissance flights, accompanied by air raids, were made by Thai L-19 and A-37 aircraft over the sectors north of Anlung Veng, Yeang Dangcum, Malai, west of Smatdeng, and other areas of Cambodian territory along the Cambodian-Thai border between 1 and 15 km inside Cambodia.

At sea, 160 Thai vessels operated in areas between 6 and 18 nautical miles from Kaoh Kong and Kaoh Tang islands.

During the same week, Cambodian Armed Forces, backed by volunteers of the Vietnamese Army, launched 48 mop-up operations against Cambodian reactionaries who had infiltrated from Thai territory. They put out of action 179 enemy soldiers, including 19 taken prisoners and 64 who surrendered; and seized 56 weapons, 30 mines, and some war materiel.

MAT LY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR POLISH CONGRESS

BK261115 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0420 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 Jun (SPK) -- A KPRP Delegation led by Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, left for Warsaw where it will attend the 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers Party (PZPR).

May Ly, who is also vice chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions, and his delegation were seen off by Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the provisional party committee of Phnom Penh City, Bobuslaw Nowakowski, third secretary of the Polish Embassy, and other personalities.

HENG SAMRIN GREETES POLISH PARTY CONGRESS

BK290815 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, has sent a greetings message to the 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] in Warsaw, the Polish People's Republic. The message notes: On behalf of the KPRP Central Committee, the working class, and the entire people of Cambodia, we are very happy to extend warmest fraternal salutations to the 10th Congress of the PZPR, the communists, workers, and entire people of Poland.

The Polish people, 42 years after the victory over the fascist yoke, under the leadership of the PZPR, have surmounted all obstacles and defeated all perfidious maneuvers of the imperialists. Thanks to its efforts together with the support, assistance, and all-round cooperation of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the Polish People's Republic has advanced firmly and has now become a socialist country with modern industry, science, and technology, thus enabling the Polish workers to apply all technical, economic, and cultural facilities to the development of socialist Poland.



We are convinced that the resolutions of the 10th Congress of the PZPR will lead the Polish people toward new and greater victories, thus actively contributing to the struggle of the world's people against the imperialists' warmongering policy and arms race and for peace and security in the world.

We would like to express our profound gratitude to the party, government, and people of Poland for giving moral and material support and assistance to the cause of the Cambodian revolution.

May the bonds of solidarity, friendship, and all-round cooperation between our two countries' parties, governments, and people grow firmer.

HENG SAMRIN VISITS PHNOM PENH FACTORY 30 JUNE

BK010632 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] To celebrate the KPRP's 35th anniversary, on the afternoon of 30 June, a high-ranking party and state delegation led by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, visited workers at textile factory No 3 in Tuol Kork.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Heng Samrin expressed admiration for the workers who have braved many trying times with resolve, endurance, and improvisation to carry on production, which is an important contribution to restoring the country's economy. The comrade general secretary also said that although we have encountered many difficulties and legacies of the Pol Pot clique's destruction, our workers' endurance, patience, and improvisational spirit have advanced production both in quantity and quality every year. The comrade general secretary also stressed that all our achievements in every field are the result of the timely and wholehearted assistance from the parties, governments, and people of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries, and warm support from peace-loving people the world over. Furthermore, Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin called on the workers to heighten their awakened class consciousness and revolutionary spirit, thrift, and resolute will to oppose the enemies to transform the working class into a work force that is disciplined and technical to ensure a leading role in production to resolve daily needs and improve the people's living standards.

On the same occasion, the high-ranking delegation also visited various parts of the factory and cordially talked to workers.

PRINCE RANNARIT INTERVIEWED ON CGDK FOUNDING

BK230802 (Clandestine) Voice of Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Interview with Prince Rannarit, representative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to Cambodia and Asia and commander in chief of the Sihanoukist National Army, by station correspondent; place and date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] As correspondent of the Voice of the Khmer radio, I would like to humbly salute Your Highness Norodom Rannarit, personal representative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to Cambodia and Asia and commander in chief of the Sihanoukist National Army [ANS].

First of all, I would like to ask Your Highness why the two noncommunist Cambodian patriotic factions -- namely, the FUNCINPEC and the KPNL -- agreed to form a coalition government with the DK faction.

[Rannarit] First, I would like to thank you, representative of the Voice of the Khmer radio, for interviewing me here and allowing me the opportunity to explain to or inform the public about our struggle situation. As for your question, let me tell you that since communist Vietnam invaded our Cambodian fatherland in 1979, the noncommunist Cambodian leaders -- namely Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, always regarded as father by all Cambodians and His Excellency Son Sann -- have always resolutely intended to counterattack the Vietnamese communist aggressors in order to liberate the nation. In order to be able to wage such a national liberation struggle, we deem it necessary to ask countries cherishing justice and loving the Cambodian people to provide our resistance movement with material support.

Unfortunately, such countries as the United States, which is the flag bearer of the free world, and others up to 1982 refused to give the noncommunist patriotic movement any assistance. For this reason, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and His Excellency Son Sann were told in 1982 by many friendly countries, in particular one country that was most likely to give military aid to our resistance movement -- namely the PRC -- that should the samdech and His Excellency Son Sann want means for their Sihanoukist, noncommunist patriotic forces to conduct the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors for national liberation, they must agree to form a coalition government with another faction, namely the Khmer Rouge, a coalition officially known as the DK faction. In short, we have joined them because we must. If we believe in the need for all Cambodians to unite against the Vietnamese aggressors to liberate our beloved fatherland and regard this as being more important than any principle, we must all understand and accept the fact that we have to rally all Cambodians from all political tendencies and ideologies, united to create a great strength and provide for the Cambodian resistance movement, and all Cambodians in general, the means and possibilities to conduct the national liberation struggle.

[Correspondent] Thank you, Your Highness. In your capacity as personal representative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and commander in chief of the ANS, can you tell us more about the current military situation in Cambodia?

[Rannarit] First, let us talk of the war situation in the 1985-86 dry [as heard] season only. As you know, the Vietnamese communist aggressor forces successfully attacked all bases on the patriotic fighters along the border. Now we are late in the rainy season and what military gains have the Vietnamese aggressors made? Foreign observers and journalists who are well known for their integrity admitted that during this past dry season, the Vietnamese troops could not conduct their sweeps against the patriots. The Vietnamese were unable to concentrate their forces for any attack against our patriotic forces.

Second, Vietnam has several plans: A plan to seal off the border; a plan to prevent our countrymen in the interior from giving support to the patriotic fighters, particularly to the nationalist forces; a plan to fence off major districts, provinces, and cities to prevent the patriots from operating freely inside and the inhabitants from going out to make contact with or provide assistance and support for the patriots. These Vietnamese plans have completely failed. For example, the ANS has been able to field more than 7,000 men into the interior. For the first time, our combatants can live in the interior where they carry out their mission. Moreover, all of our combatants have enjoyed the full support of our fraternal people who are also waging a struggle for national liberation inside the country.

Third, you already know that Vietnam is making a great effort to build Mr Heng Samrin's forces into a viable army. However, so far, not only have Mr Heng Samrin's forces failed to become a strong army, but they have even attacked the Vietnamese aggressors, for there are brothers in this army who first thought that the Vietnamese came to save Cambodia from Mr Pol Pot but, then after 7-8 years of Vietnamese presence they have found out that more and more Vietnamese nationals are being settled in Cambodia and that the Vietnamese are tightening their control on the Cambodians, robbing Cambodia of its fish, rice, and timber, which they ship back to Vietnam. Moreover, the Vietnamese have put firm controls on the forces of Mr Heng Samrin. In short, these people have found that the Vietnamese have not come here to help them, but to grab their land and enslave the Cambodians. For this reason, throughout the country more and more patriotic brothers in the army of Mr Heng Samrin are being stirred up. Not only are they becoming restive, but they are also mutinying against the Vietnamese. Very recently, at Samraong, Cambodian patriots in the ranks of the Heng Samrin army attacked the Vietnamese aggressors.

Fourth, maybe you already know, but I would like to further inform our compatriots who listen to the Voice of the Khmer that on the international front, except for a small group of Soviet satellites and Vietnamese friends, not a single country on earth has recognized the government of Mr Heng Samrin. On the contrary, our tripartite coalition government has been supported by 114 countries at the last UN General Assembly. These countries support our struggle against Vietnam.

In short, on the battlefield, the Vietnamese aggressors have suffered total defeat, and particularly this year both Vietnam and the Soviet Union have also suffered big setbacks in the international arena. In other words, we can say that all observers, after taking note of the situation, have admitted that this is a first, that this 8th year is the first time that Vietnam and its aggressor troops have found themselves in a more difficult situation than ever before.

[Correspondent] Thank you, Your Highness.



3 INJURED IN 27 JUN SRV MORTAR ATTACK

BK280141 Bangkok THE NATION in English 28 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Trat -- Two border patrol police [BPP] troops and a Thai girl were wounded yesterday when more than 20 Vietnamese mortar shells landed on a border village in Muang District here.

A strategic bridge linking the provincial seat and Khlong Yai District was also blown up by a Vietnamese sabotage team earlier in the morning.

Field sources said about 15 Vietnamese soldiers sneaked across the border into Ban Son Village at about 3 am and bombed a bridge on Trat-Khlong Yai national highway between km 41 and 42. The bridge, called Khlong Khwang, was partly damaged.

Vietnamese gunners based in Kampuchea fired more than 20 mortar shells into the Thai village of Ban Tha Sen about 40 km from the provincial seat, later at about 9:30 am. The mortar bombardment followed a skirmish between Khmer Rouge guerrillas and Vietnamese troops on Banthat mountain range which straddles the Thai-Khmer frontier.

Six 82-mm mortar shells landed near a BPP position while about 20 others exploded at the foot of the mountain on the Thai side, wounding two BPP troops and a Thai girl.

The wounded were indentified as Sergeant Witthaya Wonghathaen, 40, Sergeant Lap Nonglek, 42, and Benchamat Nonglek, 16. All of them were admitted to Thrat Hospital for treatment.

Military sources said fighting between Khmer Rouge guerrillas and Vietnamese soldiers escalated last week. They also said a Navy L-19 plane strafed Vietnamese intruders in Kao Lan Village of Khlong Yai District on June 21. The Vietnamese, they said, fired SAM-7 surface-to-air rocket at the Thai aircraft but they missed it.

Marines managed to push the intruders back into Kampuchea later in the day.

13,000 NEW VIETNAMESE TROOPS REPORTEDLY IN CAMBODIA

BK270118 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Jun 86 p 4

[Text] About 13,000 fresh Vietnamese troops were moved into Kampuchea in May and this month in rotation with the forces which were pulled back, National Security Council Secretary-General Prasong Sunsiri said yesterday. Sqn-Ldr Prasong said that 3,500 Vietnamese soldiers were sent into Kampuchea from Southern Vietnam in May and another 9,500 troops were quietly poured in while Hanoi was staging a publicity campaign about its annual troop pullout. The troops were sent to Odder Mean Chey, Siem Reap, Koh Kong and Kampuchean interior to replace those who were withdrawn. "The much-publicised troop pullout is a lie. In fact, the same number of troops were sent into Kampuchea which means that there is no troop withdrawal at all," he said.

The MSC chief said Khmer resistance forces were now capable of advancing from defensive stage in guerrilla warfare to the second stage of confrontation with the Vietnamese troops.

The resistance have extended their influence over many rural areas inside Kampuchea and have infiltrated into Batambang, Pursat, Phnom Penh, Mekong River and around the Angkor Wat.

Hanoi tries to counter the resistance and infiltration with ground forces and air power, but with little success. Should the Vietnamese pull out of Kampuchea, the Heng Samrin regime will immediately collapse, he said. Vietnam has replaced its troops facing Thai-Kampuchean border with Heng Samrin troops to give an impression that the latter are capable of handling the situation.

On the subject of Russian scholarships to Thai students, Sqn-Ldr Prasong said the government treated scholarships granted by all foreign governments in the same fashion and under the same regulations. The Soviet Union tends not to follow regulations, he said, and the NSC has already informed the Thai Foreign Ministry that it will not be able to complete deliberation of Russian scholarships this year because it is not a matter of urgency. The NSC rejected the granting of scholarships because the students would have to spend 1-2 years studying Marxism and may not be able to pass the examination. But he said he had no objection to post-graduate scholarships.

#### OFFICIALS DISCUSS CAMBODIA WITH AD HOC COMMITTEE

BK010241 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] Massambri Sarre, chairman of the International Conference on Kampuchea ad hoc committee, yesterday discussed the Kampuchean conflict with top Thai officials. Mr Sarre met Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong and National Security Council chief Prasong Sunsiri.

Sqn-Ldr Prasong said that Mr Sarre was told that the Thai Government was trying to find a political solution to the conflict and that Vietnam has changed neither its strategy nor objectives. Mr Sarre was also told that Vietnam had rejected the Khmers' "reasonable" eight-point proposal and that Hanoi's K-5 plan had failed. The latter involves destroying the bases of the Khmer resistance and sealing the border with booby traps while attempting to destroy resistance forces within Kampuchea.

Sqn-Ldr Prasong said that Vietnam is undergoing economic problems, a change of leadership and suffers from corruption. He said that the Soviet Union could solve the problem by ending military support and persuading Hanoi to end its occupation of Kampuchea. Instead the Soviet Union is trying to portray itself as a country that wants to solve the issue while it continues to support Vietnam with arms, he added.

Mr Sarre assured Sqn-Ldr Prasong that he would continue to try and find a solution to the issue.

Meanwhile Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said yesterday that efforts to resolve the Kampuchean conflict will not be affected if Son Sann resigns as premier of the resistance coalition fighting Vietnamese forces. He was commenting on reports that Son Sann had threatened to resign his post in the three-party coalition, which the United Nations recognises as the legitimate government of Kampuchea. "If he resigns, somebody will succeed him," Dr Mochtar said in Jakarta. He also said Son Sann's faction, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, will stay in the coalition even if Son Sann resigns.

Son Sann was reported to have offered his resignation to coalition President Norodom Sihanouk in a letter sent to the prince in Pyongyang, North Korea, on June 18 from Paris. Son Sann was reported to have told Sihanouk that he would resign "if there was to be no improvement in the situation within the resistance faction."

#### REPORTAGE ON 27 JUL GENERAL ELECTIONS

##### Wanphen on Military Factions

BK200209 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] Puangchon Chao Thai Party leader Maj-Gen Rawi Wanphen yesterday denied involvement with any military faction and said the Armed Forces must be impartial in the general election.

The former Internal Security Operations Command Officer, however, defended the military role in politics in history, saying that military-led coups were needed in the past to wrest power from certain interest groups. Maj-Gen Rangi did not believe that military political involvement had forestalled the development of democracy nor had military-led coups been detrimental to democracy. The military, he said, is part of the government and if political parties want true democracy, they must look upon the military establishment as an essential element in promoting democratic principles. Rejecting the notion that the military is "untouchable" because of its overwhelming political influence, he said coups will be a thing of the past if the democratic atmosphere is preserved.

Speaking at a seminar at Thammasat University, Maj-Gen Rawi defended his party for fielding women candidates from Suphan Buri in Bangkok. The party has become the target of press criticism for sending candidates who are not politically active and have no chance of winning.

Maj-Gen Rawi, who is running in Yasothon, said his party tried to meet the requirement that parties must field at least half of the seats, or 174 candidates. He said two days before the poll registration closed, his party had only 70 candidates and was plagued with financial problems.

The party received financial support from sources he refused to reveal shortly before the registration was closed. Therefore, he had to recruit anybody to apply as candidates for the party to qualify in the election. Many Bangkok natives were willing to apply as candidates but demanded money, which the party did not have, so the women were brought from Bang Pla Ma District of Suphan Buri.

Another speaker, Chumphon Chat Thai MP for Suphan Buri, said his party will push for an electoral change by returning the electoral system to one-man-one-vote system. The system divides all provinces except Bangkok into one constituency in which the winning party takes all the seats in that province-wide constituency. Mr Chumphon said his party had completed the draft amendment and will press for test in Bangkok before it applies to provinces. Chat Thai, he said, also favours elections for provincial governors. On paddy prices, he said his party will not seek to bring back the price guarantee scheme but has otherways of keeping prices high.



## Democrats Divided Over Prem

BK210219 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] A split within the Democratic Party over who should be the next prime minister widened yesterday with a member criticising support openly thrown behind Gen Prem Tinsulanon, saying that this had made the party's Bangkok candidates uneasy. Khanin Bunsuwan's comment came amid reports that some Democrat candidates in the South have said Gen Prem will be the next prime minister, an attempt to woo southerners' support in the election.

Government spokesman and Democrat Party candidate for Songkhla Trairong Suwannakhiri said on Thursday that Gen Prem was the most suitable person to become the next prime minister.

Education Minister Chuan Likphai who is a Democrat candidate in Trang Province said relations between the party's southern members and Gen Prem were of a personal nature but that he believed people in the South wanted Gen Prem to become the new premier.

Mr Khanin who is contesting Bangkok Constituency 2 for the party said advertising personal ties between Gen Prem and some candidates was unfair to the party as a whole. The bond between Gen Prem and the Democrat Party was through Parliament. Such ties no longer existed because the House has been dissolved. He added that in the last two weeks Gen Prem's popularity in Bangkok had been declining. "Some people have even said that they won't vote for the Democrats if the party supports Gen Prem in the next government," Mr Khanin said. "Most Bangkok residents I have spoken to say they would prefer an elected prime minister. I will back Democrat Party leader Phichai Rattakun to become prime minister if the party wins the majority of seats in the House in the election," he said. Mr Phichai was the most suitable person to become prime minister because of his knowledge of the country's economic problems and foreign affairs, he added.

Mr Khanin said the Democrats stood a good chance of allying themselves with the Chat Thai Party in forming the next coalition. Either the progressive or the Ruam Thai parties could also join in a coalition if the Democrat and Chat Thai parties did not have a majority in the House, he said. The Democrats are unlikely to join the Social Action Party in forming the next government because there is little of the party left following mass defections by members.

## Democrat Leader Denies Rift

BK211212 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 21 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] There was no rift among the Democrats about the choice of the next prime minister, party secretary-general Wira Musikaphong said yesterday. Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon has not yet become the choice of the Democrats as the prime minister after the election, Wira said. "The party has not yet decided whether to invite him (Gen Prem) as the premier, even though we (the Democrats) form a coalition government," the acting Deputy Interior Minister said.

Wira, in an interview yesterday in Phattalung, said that there was no rift among the Democrats about the choice of the next prime minister. Democrat candidates used different campaign tactics in wooing support from the public, he said.

The Democrats in the South said directly or indirectly that they prefer Gen Prem as the next premier while candidates in Bangkok and other provinces insisted to have party leader Phichai Rattakun as head of the next government. Democrat candidates in the South reportedly accompanied Prime Minister Prem on his trip in the region.

Government Speaker Trairong Suwannkhair who contests in Songkhla said Gen Prem is the most suitable person to head the next government.

Deputy Education Minister Samphan Thongsamak, who contests in Nakhon Si Thammarat, told the people that Gen Prem is likely to be the next premier.

Democrat candidates in Bangkok, however, were reported to be unhappy about the southern candidate's statements when they, including leader Phichai Rattakun, insisted that the position should belong to a party leader.

Wira said that it is a principle that a party leader should become the prime minister if it commands absolute majority in the House of Representatives. He added that he believed that its southern candidates made the statement only on condition that no single party wins absolute majority in the House. On part of the Democrats as a whole, Wira admitted that the party might not win the majority command.

#### COMMUNIST INSURGENT CHIEF SHOT DEAD IN SOUTH

BK231144 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 23 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] Trang -- A communist insurgent chief in this southern province was shot dead yesterday afternoon during a clash with patrol rangers, a military report said. The report said the brief clash took place at the Hua Thanon-Laliennai Road area in Palian District. The insurgent chief was identified as Wira Phengleng.

Meanwhile, Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot said this morning that it was the duty of government officials and the military to suppress communist insurgency. Gen Sitthi was speaking in comment on a report from Patthalung that a band of communist insurgents attacked a police resting camp in Kuankhanun District on Saturday morning and took machineguns and nearly 1,000 rounds of ammunition.

REPORTAGE OF OPENING OF U.S.-VIETNAM MIA TALKS

## Delegation to Arrive 1 Jul

BK301518 Hong Kong AFP in English 1443 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Hanoi, June 30 (AFP) -- A U.S. delegation is to arrive here Tuesday [1 July] to resume stalled talks with Vietnam over U.S. servicemen listed as missing in action (MIA) from the Vietnam War, officials said. The U.S. team will be headed by Richard Childress who is in charge of Asian affairs in the U.S. National Security Council. Vietnamese officials have said little on the visit, which marks a resumption in the delicate talks after a three month gap imposed by Hanoi officially to protest the U.S. raid on Libya.

## Talks Open

BK011144 Hong Kong AFP in English 1127 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi, July 1 (AFP) -- The United States and Vietnam resumed talks Tuesday on the issue of American servicemen listed as missing in action (MIA) in the Vietnam war. U.S. delegation chief Richard Childress said that a first, 90-minute session had been very positive, but he declined to give any details of what was discussed. A high-ranking Vietnamese official said only that the talks had focused on the missing.

On his arrival in Hanoi earlier in the day, Mr. Childress, who is Asian Affairs advisor to the U.S. National Security Council, said he would make no statement before the end of the talks. He said the talks were too serious for comment.

The Vietnamese official said Hanoi hoped its two-year plan for searching for MIA's could be implemented with U.S. cooperation. Washington has so far refused to formally endorse the plan, although Deputy Secretary of State Richard Armitage said on an earlier visit to Hanoi that the United States was prepared to help Vietnam achieve its unilateral plan in two years.

Vietnamese sources indicated that the U.S. refusal to give more official backing to the plan was largely to blame for the slowdown in efforts to find MIA remains in the past three months. Hanoi, which holds that its plan should be adopted bilaterally, indicated in April that searches might well achieve no results unless Washington had a more constructive attitude.

In Manila, a ranking U.S. official said Saturday that Mr. Childress' visit to Hanoi was intended to make U.S. participation in the search more official as well as to speed up the process. A total of 1,792 U.S. servicemen are still listed as missing in action on the Pentagon's records. The ranking U.S. official also said Mr. Childress would be discussing the issue of legal departures of Vietnamese refugees to the United States. The rate of departures slowed notably in recent months as a result of a Hanoi-Washington conflict over selection of candidates for departure. A top Vietnamese official refused to confirm whether the issue would be discussed, although he said the talks remained open.

The U.S. delegation is to have a new round of talks Wednesday before leaving Hanoi.



## Further on Talks

BK020834 Hong Kong AFP in English 0820 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi, July 2 (AFP) -- The United States Tuesday gave formal backing to a Vietnamese plan to search for U.S. servicemen listed as missing in action (MIA) since the Vietnam war, U.S. officials said here. The official endorsement came in a letter handed over to Vietnam by a U.S. delegation which arrived here Tuesday for talks on the MIA issue. The head of the delegation, Richard Childress, said after meeting Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach that the letter was in response to Vietnam's plan to search for MIA's over a two year period. He said the letter had been signed by Richard Armitage, an assistant U.S. defense secretary.

Mr Childress, who has responsibility for Asian affairs in the U.S. National Security Council, said that the letter headlined "formally our understanding and our commitment," to Hanoi's plan. He said that the United States was committed "to a list of many cooperative actions" with Vietnam, but added that it was still a "unilateral" plan. Mr Childress said that there had been a "misunderstanding" between the two sides over the MIA's issue in recent months. But he described talks here Tuesday and Wednesday with Vietnamese officials as "very productive and businesslike." "We are reassured that the Vietnamese commitment to resolve the issue in the context of their two year plan and the concentrated efforts they pledged is still intact and ongoing," he said.

The U.S. delegation was to leave Hanoi later Wednesday.

GDR LEADERS CONGRATULATED ON REELECTIONS

OW271741 Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 27 -- President of the State Council Truong Chinh has sent a message of congratulations to Erich Honecker on his reelection as president of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic. In a message, President Truong Chinh expressed the Vietnamese people's elation at the great achievements recorded by the GDR people in various fields.

"I firmly believe that the friendship and fraternal cooperation between our two countries based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism would be further consolidated and developed, thus increasing the strength of the socialist community and contributing to the defence of world peace", the message said.

Messages of congratulations have also been sent by Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, respectively to Willi Stoph and Horst Sindermann on their reelection as chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the People's Chamber of the G.D.R.

BULGARIAN LEADERS CONGRATULATED ON REELECTIONS

OW271742 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 27 -- Vietnamese leaders have extended their warmest congratulations to Todor Zhivkov, Georgi Atanasov and Stanko Todorov, on their re-election respectively as president of the State Council, chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

In his message to Todor Zhivkov, President Truong Chinh wished for further consolidation and development of the friendship, solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two parties and peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism in the interests of the two peoples and peace and socialism in the world.

The messages to Georgi Atanasov and Stanko Todorov were signed by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong and Chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Thuu Tho.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also cabled his congratulations to Petar Mladenov on his re-appointment as foreign minister of Bulgaria.

CPV CC GREETES 10TH POLISH PARTY CONGRESS

BK291609 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 29 -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam has sent a message of greeting to the 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party [PUWP], which opened today.

The message praises the splendid achievements of the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party in healing the wounds of war, building and defending socialist Poland, thus making outstanding contributions to consolidating and strengthening the socialist community against imperialism and other reactionary forces, for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress the world over. Particularly, the message notes, over the past five years, the Polish people have successfully surmounted a serious crisis. This once again proves that the Polish people, under the leadership of the P.U.W. Party and with their patriotic tradition and persistent efforts and the wholehearted, timely and effective assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, will overcome all trials and hardships, foil all the wicked schemes and actions of blockade, isolations and sabotage by the imperialists and other reactionary forces. This success has actively contributed to consolidating and strengthening the socialist community, the international workers and communist movement and the forces of peace, national independence and social progress all over the world.

The message expresses satisfaction at the constant consolidation the fine development of the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the two parties and peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

TRUONG CHINH GREETES CANADA ON DOMINION DAY

OW010833 Hanoi VNA in English 0730 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 1st -- President of the State Council Truong Chinh today extended his greetings to Her Excellency Governor General Jeanne Sauve on the National Day of Canada (July 1).

AIMS OF DRAFT LAW ON MARRIAGE, FAMILY DISCUSSED

OW011331 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Dear friends: Following is an introduction to the report on the draft law on marriage and family presented by Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh at the 11th session of the 7th National Assembly.

The law on marriage and family, promulgated in 1959 and now in force, has contributed to emancipating women and achieving equal rights between men and women in family and society.

At present, the situation in our country has basically changed; our advanced society requires more concrete and complete regulations on socialist marital and family relationships. The promulgation of the new law on marriage and family is an objective necessity for accelerating socialist construction across the country.

On 25 October 1982, the Council of Ministers issued a decision on setting up the marriage and family law drafting committee. The new law on marriage and family ensures the continuity and development of the 1959 law on marriage and family. It builds and consolidates the socialist marital and family system, and shapes new socialist men and a socialist pattern of marital and family relationships, while getting rid of vestiges of the lingering feudal marital and family system, outmoded customs, and the influence of bourgeois ideology in marriage and family life.

The new marriage and family law is built on these principles: voluntary, progressive marriage between a single husband and a single wife; equality between husband and wife; protection of the rights of parents and children; and protection of mothers and infants. Following are some points on marriage and parent-child relationships in the draft law.

Marriage: Concerning marriageable age, there are opinions suggesting an increase to 20 for women and 22 for men, and 22 for women and 25 for men, with a view to curbing population growth. The draft law still maintains the marriageable age of 18 for women and 20 for men, as specified in the 1959 marriage and family law, which has been in force for 27 years and has customarily been observed by our people.

Investigations and surveys on marriage and family show that there still exist many cases of marriage below the legally specified age in rural areas, particularly in mountainous regions.

In fixing the minimum marriageable age, we should examine many aspects, with attention paid to ethnic customs. Increasing the marriage age is not a fundamental measure for checking population growth. It may lead to complicated developments.



Regarding the properties of husbands and wives, the draft law specifies:

The common property of a husband and wife include the property created by the husband or wife, the income earned from their occupations, other joint income acquired by the husband and wife during their married life, and the property presented as gift to the husband and wife or inherited by both -- Article No 14.

Regarding the property acquired by a husband or wife before marriage or presented as gift or inherited separately during their married life, the owner of this property may or may not incorporate it in their common property as husband and wife -- Article No 16.

This specification is consistent with social development and the people's thinking. A husband or wife can keep his or her private property or incorporate it in their common property.

Regarding marriage, the draft law also specifies two new issues:

1. Annulment of illegal marriages.

Marriages in violation of marriage conditions specified in the marriage and family law shall be annulled by the people's court -- Article No 9. This regulation is meant to ensure correct observance of the marriage and family law and to strengthen the socialist legal system.

2. Specifications in Chapter 9 on marriages between Vietnamese citizens and foreigners are aimed at meeting the requirements of the situation stemming from growing international relations.

Parent-child relationships: In the present situation, parent-child relationships should be specified in a concrete and detailed manner, in order to meet the requirements of protecting, caring for, and educating children. The draft law contains 3 chapters and 21 articles for this purpose.

Chapters four, five, and six specifically and fully define the rights and obligations of parents toward their children, including the right to rear them, the right to educate them, the right to represent their minor children before the law in order to protect their interests, the right to manage the private property of their minor children, the obligation to compensate for damage caused by a minor child's offense against the law. The parents' rights are also their obligations toward their children.

Regarding adoption, the draft law transforms Article No 24 of the 1959 law on marriage and family into a six-article chapter. It clearly specifies that the objective of adoption is to build a sentimental link between foster parent and adopted child which resembles that in a parent-child relationship and to ensure that the adopted child is properly reared, cared for, and educated -- Article No 34.

The draft law specifies the age level of foster parents of an adopted child under 16 years old and the age difference between foster parents and an adopted child, which must be 20 years upward. In adopting adolescents from 9 years upward, who are aware of their adoption, their consent must be obtained.

The draft law specifies: Grandparents have the obligation to rear and educate grandchildren who have become orphans.

Grandchildren have the obligation to support grandparents who have lost their children. Brothers and sisters who have lost their children or parents have the obligation to support each other -- Article No 27.

This specification is consistent with the Vietnamese family's tradition of relatives helping and loving each other, and of showing concern for orphans and for elderly people who have lost their children.

Inheriting the mission of the laws on marriage and family adopted since the 1945 August Revolution, especially the 1959 law on marriage and family and the law of 14 November 1979 on the protection, care, and education of children, the draft law specifies in a concrete and relatively complete way the socialist relationships of marriage and family in our country and develops these laws to suit the new situation.

A number of policies are thoroughly explained and reflected in the specifications of the draft law, including the nationalities policy and the policy on protection of mothers and children.

In conclusion, Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh said: If approved by the National Assembly and implemented, the draft law on marriage and family will continue the role played by the 1959 law on marriage and family and contribute to emancipating women and achieving equality between both sexes. Implementation of the new law on marriage and family will contribute to building democratic, harmonious, and happy families and promoting the cause of building socialism and defending the fatherland throughout the country.

#### NHAN DAN CALLS FOR SUPPORT OF AGRICULTURE

BK231412 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Jun 86

[NHAN DAN 23 June editorial: "Support Agricultural Production"]

[Text] Thoroughly understanding the spirit of the party Central Committee's 10th plenum, our people are doing their utmost to concentrate on accelerating production in all domains, considering the development of agricultural production the primary battlefront.

Our most important duty is to struggle to accelerate agricultural production, resolve the problem of food for the entire society, and maintain a proper reserve of grain. We also have to secure good percentages of agricultural commodities, grain, food products, raw materials for industry, and the increasingly numerous and good quality exports while building a new socialist countryside.

Peasants alone in agriculture cannot advance to achieve those objectives. There must necessarily be the cooperation and assistance of workers in industry and other sectors. All industrial sectors, the sectors of communications and transportation, distribution and circulation and service, all policies and material facilities, and all guidances and operation control measures must serve wholeheartedly the fulfillment of requirements of the agricultural battlefront.

Peasants and the agricultural economy need many consumer goods, materials of all sorts, machinery, tools, draft force, electricity, coal, fertilizer, and water.

Localities, especially midland and mountainous provinces are in bad need of land and improved tools to expand production and process manioc, sweet potato, corn, and legumes. Delta provinces, especially the southern ones, need more cement, bricks, tiles, and steel to build drying ground, warehouses, and bridges, and to open more roads into outlying areas.

Although all sectors and echelons have exerted much effort to support agricultural production and have created great achievements in agriculture, the general situation of agricultural production is still unstable and is improving slowly. The authorities of many sectors and at many levels have not thoroughly understood nor satisfactorily implemented the policy of considering agriculture the primary battlefield. Investment in agriculture and industry to support agricultural production has not been properly made to bring about high results. While the supply of materials and capital to agriculture is still insufficient and scattered, much of the supply has been held up and reduced by several sectors and several levels.

In some localities, large amounts of materials and capital have invested in building large meeting halls, headquarters, and theatres while irrigations projects and other installations in support of agriculture are still in great demand. Fertilizer and insecticide were not sent to ricefields on schedule. In other localities, some units have even bartered fertilizer and insecticide for other materials or sold them for profits.

If we can reduce unnecessary expenses and do not buy those consumer goods considered as luxury in comparison with our people's present living standard, the minimal requirements of agriculture for fertilizer and insecticide can be met. At present, there are not enough consumer goods to serve the peasants' demands and to exchange for their agricultural products.

All the sectors of agriculture, industry, material supply, irrigation, communications and transportation, capital construction, distribution and circulation, service, and crop and animal insurance, and all the policies, material facilities, guidances, and operational control measures adopted by all sectors at all levels should wholeheartedly serve agricultural production and fulfill the requirements of the agricultural battlefield.

In the immediate future, we should concentrate on supporting the cultivation of summer-fall, 10th-month, and winter-spring crops, and on satisfactorily controlling damages by natural disasters and insects. We must resolve to fulfill and overfulfill the 1986 State Plan for agricultural production. This is a realistic revolutionary act to greet the sixth nationwide party congress.

#### PROGRESS REPORTED ON PLANTING OF RICE, CROPS

BK011219 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] By now, peasants throughout Vietnam have transplanted more than 1.2 million hectares of summer-autumn and autumn rice and put about 230,000 hectares under subsidiary and industrial crops. A hot spell has hit northern and central Vietnam since 27 June. According to weather forecasts by the General Department of Meteorology and Hydrology, this hot spell will last for several days. Efforts are being made to protect people's health, crops, and cattle herds.



DONG NAI ADOPTS MEASURES AGAINST SHORTCOMINGS

BK251012 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Jun 86, p 3

[Text] The Dong Nai provincial party organization executive committee has motivated various echelons, sectors, and party cadres and members to give their critical opinions to the provincial party committee. There have been 112 reports from various party organization echelons and many letters from party members, contributing a total of nearly 3,000 critical opinions to the provincial party committee. Generally speaking, all the critical opinions contributed by party cadres and members to the provincial party committee are correct and presented in a spirit of party building. Basically, most of the opinions are correct. There are also some opinions that are unclear or are presented vaguely as hints.

These opinions, both collective and individual, have been faithfully condensed and forwarded to every comrade member of the provincial party committee for study. After rounding up these opinions, the provincial party organization executive committee (third tenure) has met to conduct self-criticism and criticism both collectively and among a number of key comrades.

The self-criticism statements of the provincial party committee and of the five key comrades pointed out the following strong points and shortcomings:

Qualitatively, the provincial party committee asserted: The provincial party committee's revolutionary fighting will has been fostered, as seen in its efforts to overcome difficulties in implementing objectives and norms set forth at the third congress of the provincial party organization with a high sense of responsibility. To date, the province has attained or exceeded almost all of the main socioeconomic, security, and national defense norms set forth at the congress. Its fighting will has also been reflected in its efforts to closely link party building with district building and the strengthening of district echelons, and to develop the positive role of districts in reorganizing production, distribution, and circulation, building material-technical bases, and organizing the people's lives in districts. Through these efforts, it has improved the quality of basic party organizations and of party members and has developed a fighting spirit for building the internal ranks from the rank and file upward in order to arrive at a ruling over cases of misconduct and to take disciplinary actions against errant party members. The number of party cadres and members under the provincial party committee's jurisdiction being judged and punished was reportedly twice as many as that in the preceding congress.

The provincial party organization executive committee affirmed that the revolutionary fighting will and the sense of responsibility of the majority of provincial party committee members and party cadres and members continues to be firmly maintained and developed. The results of party building work has been fully reflected in a most profound manner by the fact that the entire party organization has guided and organized successfully the implementation of socioeconomic tasks set forth at the third congress of the provincial party organization.

However, the provincial party committee sternly criticized certain comrades in the provincial party committee and a number of party cadres and members, including comrades in positions of power, from the provincial down to the grass-roots levels, for having shown a decline in their fighting will and a lack of responsibility, for having failed to implement scrupulously party resolutions and state laws, and for their degenerate way of life about which many critical opinions have been correctly made by party cadres and members.

This group of individuals, although small in number, includes people in positions of power who partly control the sources of money and goods of the state, especially in the trade, food, export-import, and tax service sectors, and who have committed corruption and wasteful practices, accepted bribes, violated socialist property, caused heavy losses to the local economic and financial sector, misinterpreted party policies, and, more seriously, carried out distribution activities in an unfair manner, thereby having a bad impact on the people's lives and eroding the people's confidence in the party.

Let us cite some cases: In the trade sector, before 31 July 1985 a corporation distributed within its internal ranks at a low price 2,509 bags of cement, nearly 5 metric tons of iron and steel, 46,000 bricks, and 17,000 tiles. Another corporation distributed within its internal ranks 11,000 cases of beer and 94,000 packs of cigarettes that were resold at the market for a profit of 134,000 dong (new currency). The food sector distributed among its personnel 100 metric tons of rice at the price of 0.4 dong (old currency) [as published] before August 1985, when the order to index wages to cost-of-living increases was put into effect. An export united corporation bought 1,000 color television sets and then distributed them at a low price without asking for permission. Some people were said to have gotten as many as two or three sets through barter trade. A number of districts, after obtaining certain high-quality imported commodities through distribution or through barter trade, also resold them at a profit. Certain comrades, after being allocated a newly built house by the state, destroyed it to build a bigger and more beautiful one. Some comrades occupied two to three state-provided houses. Others, after being allocated house building materials, resold them and then asked for the allocation of new houses. Some people, instead of using construction materials bought with money borrowed from the state to build houses, resold these materials for profit. Others, abusing their positions and power, bought construction materials from the state at low prices to build as many as two or three houses. Meanwhile, thousands of cadres, workers, and civil servants still do not have adequate living quarters. All this shows a serious decline in the quality and the conduct of party member. The provincial party committee sternly criticized those involved. Party cadres and members who committed these shortcomings were compelled to criticize themselves sternly before the party.

The provincial party committee's leadership policy is reflected in its system of leadership by the party, collective mastery by the laboring people, and management by the state. One of the strong points of the provincial party committee is that it has paid more attention to developing the role of various mass organizations and of the front [Fatherland Front] as well as the managerial role of the state mechanism in directing the implementation of various socioeconomic tasks. In this way, it is gradually building a collective mastery spirit and capability, developing the masses' role in participating in party building and state management, increasing the management efficiency of the state, and upholding socialist legislation. Attention has also been paid to gradually improving the provincial party committee's leadership and guidance patterns to suit the grass-root level's job and personnel requirements. Internal activities guided by democratic principles within the provincial party standing committee and within the provincial party committee itself have also shown some improvements. At every meeting, a resolution was reportedly issued to provide guidance for specific tasks.

The provincial party committee criticized its own leadership behavior, saying that the practice of holding too many meetings and issuing too many resolutions continues to exist while efforts to inspect, supervise, and guide various sectors' and echelons' work implementation are not extensive enough and lack uniformity.

Efforts to closely combine effective ideological and organizational measures have failed to produce good results. Efforts to direct public organs to institutionalize various resolutions of the provincial party committee by translating them into activity plans and legal documents are still slow. Worse still, some resolutions have not yet been institutionalized at the state level although they were promulgated several months ago.

Internal discussions over certain tasks have not been carried out in a truly democratic spirit, thereby affecting efforts to achieve a high degree of identity of views. In providing guidance for work implementation, there have been indications that each person speaks about, understands, and implements resolutions in his own way. In the internal ranks, there has been a failure to satisfactorily develop self-criticism and criticism or to promote the need to speak frankly and listen attentively to the opinions of party cadres and members, of the lower echelons, and of comrades in the provincial party committee. Many comrades still like hearing reports on strong points and achievements more than hearing reports on difficulties and shortcomings. In particular they fail to listen carefully to conflicting ideas. This has led to lower echelons reporting the situation unfaithfully, covering up shortcomings, and inflating strong points. In leadership, there is a prevailing tendency to tackle tasks in production, trade business, and even national defense security only at the conference table and in a way impractical to the situation at the grass-roots level. That is why there have been many incorrect decisions. This is part of the practice of bureaucracy and aloofness from realities and the masses.

The cadre policy is regarded as a task of great importance. Providing training for the existing contingent of cadres in order to meet current work requirements while paying attention to training a contingent of replacement cadres now constitutes a major task.

In the cadre policy, the provincial party committee has paid attention to the need to create a source of on-site cadres (this is quite different from departmentalism and localism). The sending of the children and dependents of cadres now working in Dong Nai as well as members of revolutionary families in various villages and districts for training so they will return to work in the locality is regarded as a correct policy. In its previous term of office, the provincial party committee provided political theory and professional training to 1,372 comrades -- 10 times as many as those in its preceding term of office -- and recommended promotion to the positions of deputy office chiefs and up for 245 comrades (including 16 female cadres). Many aptitude tests have been developed to recruit students for training as cadres of various sectors. Those recruited included 743 students attending various colleges, 823 students attending various centrally run technical middle schools, and 3,248 students attending provincially run technical middle schools. As for party cadres and members who were wrongly punished on false charges during the period after the first party organization congress, the provincial party committee clarified their cases, reached a clear-cut conclusion, and gave them a fair judgment in accordance with policies. A total of 256 cases have been settled. The provincial party committee has exerted efforts to tackle the housing problem for cadres, workers, and civil servants. It has also adopted positive measures to help cadres overcome difficulties in their lives.

One of the major shortcomings committed by the provincial party committee is that it has failed to correctly value its contingent of cadres, especially the contingent of cadres under its administration. That is why its policy on the use and management of these cadres is not yet truly rational. Regarding a number of scientific-technical cadres, attention has not yet been paid to creating favorable conditions for them to develop their knowledge or to provide them increasingly better services. Another shortcoming is that to date, the provincial party committee has been unable to carry out cadre planning. What it has done so far in this field is regarded as patch-up measures. This is because of its tendency to pick up work at random.



In cadre work, there remain indications of individualism, favoritism, prejudice, departmentalism, and sectorial and regional egoism as shown in recommendations for promotion of cadres in a number of public organs, units, and localities. There have also been indications of subjecting low-ranking officials to heavier disciplinary punishment than high-ranking officials. This has made party cadres and members feel that the provincial committee is unfair.

Another shortcoming of the provincial party committee is its attitude or policy toward young cadres and female cadres of ethnic minority groups. Feelings of feudalism and paternalism continue to prevail in the training and evaluation of these cadres.

The reasons for these shortcomings are numerous. The provincial party committee only pointed out the following points: the task of building the party politically, ideologically, and organizationally has not yet been given adequate attention by the provincial party organization executive committee or by various party committee echelons. Ideologically, there has been a failure to pay adequate attention to cultivating the revolutionary qualities of party cadres and members and to step up the internal struggle against negativism. Furthermore, there has been a lack of strictness in the enforcement of disciplinary measures.

The provincial party committee has failed to create a high unity of mind among its members over certain specific tasks. The principles of democratic centralism, collective leadership, and individual responsibility have not been carried out satisfactorily.

Individually, a small number of comrades in the provincial party committee and a segment of party cadres and members having positions of power have failed to set good examples and have slackened their efforts to cultivate the qualities and ethics required of them as communist party members.

The provincial party committee affirmed its strong points and sternly criticized itself before the entire party organization, Army, and people in the province for its shortcomings and the resulting consequences. It also sternly criticized itself before the party Central Committee for its wrongdoings which have injured the prestige of the party.

The provincial party organization executive committee came up with decisions on essential policies and measures aimed at redressing its shortcomings in a uniform manner. It decided to resolutely enforce these measures.

In the period ahead -- from now until the fourth congress of the provincial party organization -- the provincial party committee must neatly complete a number of specific tasks:

1. Provide close guidance for various echelons and sectors to satisfactorily carry out the self-criticism and criticism drive in accordance with instructions from the party Central Committee Secretariat; collect critical opinions before making self-criticism; round up and listen carefully to these opinions; take into account those opinions which are legitimate; feed back to party cadres and members those opinions which are not clear; and order those localities conducting the self-criticism and criticism drive perfunctorily and unscrupulously to redo it. All indications of persecution, vindictiveness and frame-up charges which may affect the self-criticism efforts of party and nonparty are strictly forbidden.

It is necessary to have various echelons and party cadres and members continue criticizing the provincial party committee more frankly and specifically and to help provincial party committee members make self-criticism and correct their shortcomings.

After self-criticism before the leadership, those comrades having shortcomings, whatever their positions, must make extensive and earnest self-criticism before their party chapters.

2. It is an urgent necessity to clear the backlog lawsuits and cases of violation of discipline to provide fair judgment. Typical cases of serious misconduct must be announced publicly through the press and radio so the entire party organization and masses can be well informed of them.

3. Regarding comrades having assets that are criticized by party cadres and members as illegitimate and cases of distribution characteristic of special privilege, the provincial party committee must resolutely investigate and arrive at a conclusion regardless of what sectors or localities may be found to be involved. It is necessary to oppose perfunctoriness and the tendency to belittle the critical opinions of party cadres and members as well as of the masses.

The provincial party committee has decided strictly to prohibit gift giving at any echelon and in any form that smacks of buying favor or bribery. It has strictly banned lavish and costly gala parties. As for goods characteristic of special privilege or internal distribution; high-class imported commodities; and important materials such as iron, steel, brick, and tile illegally distributed since July 1985 by the trade, food, import-export, and tax service sectors and by a number of districts, it is necessary to ensure that these goods are paid for in full according to market prices. If goods are bought and then resold for profit, all revenue obtained, including capital and profits, must be turned over to the state. The provincial people's committee is to be entrusted with the duty of refixing a unified price for these goods on a provincial scale without permitting each locality to fix separate prices. All the money collected in payment for these goods must be turned over to the state budget.

Comrades who have occupied many houses or abused their positions and power to build many houses using state materials and funds or to buy houses at low prices under the system of special privileges must comply with Directive No 76 of the CPV Central Committee Secretariat. The party committee echelons and the leadership of concerned branches and sectors must provide direct guidance to resolve this issue scrupulously and report to the provincial party standing committee and the provincial people's standing committee.

Related party committee echelons must rely on party cadres and members, honest nonmembers of the party, mass organizations, and grass-roots-level party organizations to inspect, supervise, and help responsible organs in implementing these tasks.

4. It is necessary to reexamine on a case-by-case basis errors in cadre work to correct them quickly without hesitation. We must actually listen attentively to the opinions of party cadres and members and distinguish right from wrong without repeating mistakes.

5. In implementing these tasks, it is necessary to have a specific plan providing satisfactory guidance for implementing socioeconomic and national defense security tasks and preparing for the party organization congresses at all levels.

TALKS HELD WITH AUSTRALIA ON OIL, SRV ON BORDER

BK270213 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0155 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Jakarta, 26/6 (ANTARA/OANA) -- Indonesia and Australia Thursday in Jakarta started with a two day meeting on an offshore oil exploration project south of Timor. A meeting for dealing with the matter was already held in Jakarta about 10 years ago and the current session is the eighth.

An Australian delegate told ANTARA that the negotiations went smoothly and satisfactorily. He said both sides wishes to reach an agreement on a seabed borderline and joint development zone south of the island. When asked whether other minerals were also present in the region, he said he did not know as exploration had been discontinued ten years ago. However, he added, there were indications of the presence of aluminium there. He also hoped an agreement could have been achieved after another two or three meetings, as there were so many matters of technical nature that needed discussion.

The Australian delegation, which included staff members of the Australian Embassy in Jakarta, consisted of 11 officials led by First Assistant Secretary for Legal and Consular Affairs at the Australian Ministry of External Affairs John Brook. The 14-man Indonesian delegation was led by the director of international agreements at the Foreign Ministry, Mrs Nelly Luhulima.

In the meantime, the 8th meeting between delegations of Indonesia and the Vietnamese Socialist Republic on the continental shelf borderline between the two countries wound up on Tuesday. The two delegations will submit a report to their respective governments in addition to a suggestion for the holding of the next session in Hanoi at a date to be mutually agreed upon.

Progress In Natuna Talks

BK301505 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 27 Jun 86 p 1

[Excerpts] Jakarta (JP) -- Indonesia and Vietnam made progress in the eighth round of talks aimed at drawing a sea boundary between the two countries in the Natuna archipelago, a press release from the Foreign Ministry said. The two-day talks, the eighth since they began in 1977 were "held in a friendly atmosphere, with both sides making practical proposals for a mutually beneficial arrangement," the release said.

Vietnam's Deputy Defense Minister Tran Van Quang, who visited Jakarta while the talks were taking place, left Thursday for Singapore.

SRV GENERAL CALLS ON ARMED FORCES COMMANDER

BK251417 Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 21 Jun 86 p 11

[Text] Jakarta, Friday [20 June] MERDEKA -- Indonesian Armed Forces Commander General L.B. Murdani today received a courtesy call from Colonel General -- equivalent to Lieutenant General -- Hoang Minh Thao, senior commandant of the SRV military academy.



During the visit at the headquarters of the Indonesian Armed Forces, Colonel General Hoang Minh Thao thanked Armed Forces Commander Gen L.B. Murdani for initiating the establishment of good relations between Indonesia and the SRV. Hoang Minh Thao also said that he will learn how to build a modern army during his visit to Indonesia. Vietnam, which has been involved in guerrilla warfare, is facing various difficulties. Colonel General Hoang Minh Thao said further that Vietnam will not ignore the development of a modern army able to face all challenges despite its preoccupation with economic development.

The Indonesian armed forces commander hoped that the visit will promote good relations between Indonesia and the SRV. The visit is intended to study military education in Indonesia.

During the courtesy call, Gen Hoang Minh Thao was accompanied by Vietnamese Ambassador to Indonesia Tran Huy Chuong, while the armed forces commander was accompanied by Maj Gen Subiyakto, governor of the National Defense Institute.

#### MOKHTAR BRIEFS SUHARTO ON ASEAN MEETING

BK011304 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Indonesia has been appointed member of the organizing committee in charge of [word indistinct] for the ASEAN summit meeting, scheduled for June 1987 in Manila, while the Philippines has been appointed coordinator of the ministerial-level organizing committee. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja disclosed this today after reporting to President Suharto on the outcome of the recent meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers in Manila. Mokhtar also reported to the head of state on the outcome of dialogues between the ASEAN foreign ministers and their dialogue partners from the Pacific. Papua New Guinea's wish to sign the Treat of Amity and Cooperation with Southeast Asia and to join ASEAN was also reported to President Suharto.

During his stay in Manila, Mokhtar met with President Aquino to convey President Suharto's message that Indonesia intends to continue assisting the Philippines within its available means. It has provided advice to help formulate the Philippines' new tax laws.

#### Ready to Help Philippines

BK010805 Hong Kong AFP in English 0729 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Jakarta, June 1 (AFP) -- President Suharto has reassured President Corazon Aquino of Indonesia's readiness to help the Philippines in any way advantageous to both countries, a minister said here Tuesday. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja told journalists after reporting to the president, that Indonesia has already provided technical advice to help formulate the new Philippine tax Laws. He said Manila had expressed its interest in Indonesia's new value-added tax system and the Jakarta would gladly assist Mrs. Aquino's government to set up a similar system.

In his first meeting with Mrs. Aquino since she took power in a bloodless revolution in February, Mr Mokhtar said he was briefed on her government's efforts to stabilize the country, including its policies in dealing with "insurgents". He did not elaborate.

Mr Mokhtar also reported to Mr Suharto on Papua New Guinea's wish to sign a treaty of amity and cooperation with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and its wish to join ASEAN. "We can't tell yet," said Mr Mokhtar when questioned on what advantages Papua New Guinea could bring to ASEAN if it became the association's seventh member. The request for membership was "under study by ASEAN senior officials," the minister said.

#### MINISTER ON U.S. TO USE DELTA ROCKET FOR PALAPA

BK280827 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Religious Affairs Minister Munawir Syadzali at the presidential palace on Cendana Road, Jakarta, this morning reported to President Suharto on the increase in Indonesian pilgrims to Mecca this year.

At the same place, President Suharto later received Minister of Tourism, Posts, and Telecommunications Akhmad Tahir, who reported that it is certain that the Palapa B-2P satellite will be launched by a Delta rocket in the beginning of 1987. The confirmation came in a letter of notice from NASA via the U.S. Embassy in Jakarta on 26 June and addressed to Minister Akhmad Tahir. Accordingly, NASA will keep in touch with the Indonesian Government on preparations of the launching of the Palapa B-2P satellite according to schedule.

In this regard, President Suharto has directed Minister Akhmad Tahir to immediately take positive steps for the launching of the Palapa B-2P because it is almost time to finalize financial and technical matters.

#### BACKGROUND OF NEW ARMY LEADERSHIP EXAMINED

BK240436 Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 16 Jun 86 pp 1, 12

[Text] The post of deputy Army chief of staff, currently held by Lieutenant General Tri Sutrisno, was transferred to Major General Edi Sudrajat this afternoon. Lt Gen Sutrisno will himself be installed as Army chief of staff on Wednesday [18 June]. This marks the complete domination of the Indonesian Army's top leadership by graduates of the Magelang Military Academy. Lt Gen Sutrisno, 51, is a 1959 graduate, while Maj Gen Sudrajat, 48, is a 1960 graduate.

Both officers were also among a group of junior officers who studied at the Army Staff and Command College in Bandung in the 1971-72 academic year. During their studies at the college, an important seminar on the spirit of 1945 independence and its preservation by young Army officers was held. The seminar, attended by Army officers of the 1945 generation and junior officers, resulted in a book entitled: "Dharma Pusaka 1945" [Inheritance of 1945 Law]. The book was later used as a guideline by the Army in developing its personnel, especially in cultivating a sense of responsible leadership among the younger generation of officers.

The seminar, held 13-18 March 1972, was attended by 75 junior officers and 75 mid-level officers from the 1945 generation and engaged them in serious discussions. President Suharto was a representative of the 1945 generation attending the seminar, but he was present as a graduate of the Army Staff and Command College. Other members of the 1945 generation who attended the seminar and presented their views were A.H. Nasution, Sumitro, Panggabean, T.B. Simatupang, and Surono.

Now, 14 years after the seminar, many of the junior officers have become high-ranking officers and assumed important posts in the Army and other military services. They include Major General Sugiarto, a former commander of the Diponegoro 4th Region Military Command, now assistant for personnel affairs to the Armed Forces Supreme Command; Major General Nana Narundana, now commander of the Wirabuana 7th Region Military Command; Major General Siswadi, commander of the Sriwijaya 2d Region Military Command; Major General Darwanto, governor of the Army Staff and College Command; and Major General Syamsudin, commander of the Infantry Center.

Another noteworthy point is that four of the six assistants to the Army chief of staff were the same junior officers who attended the 1972 seminar. They are Major General T.B. Silalahi, assistant for planning; Major General Gede Awet Sara, assistant for intelligence; Major General B.P. Makadada, assistant for territorial affairs; and Major General Z.A. Maulani, assistant for operations. Maj Gen Maulani studied at an Army Staff and Command College in Quetta, Pakistan, and on his return he was appointed an instructor at the Army Staff and Command College in Bandung. Therefore, the Army's top leadership, namely the posts of chief of staff, deputy chief of staff, and four of the six assistants, are now indeed in the hands of those junior officers who attended the historic 1972 seminar.

What is also interesting in the current Army leadership is the sense of unity in terms of esprit de corps and tribal background. In the past, the pride of belonging to certain corps or regional commands, such as Siliwangi, Diponegoro, or Brawijaya, was quite strong, but now the different corps and tribal backgrounds have instead reinforced the sense of unity in diversity, which is the slogan of the republic itself. While Army Chief of Staff Sutrisno hails from East Java and the Engineering Corps, his deputy is a Sundanese and an infantry officer, his assistants are T.B. Silalahi, a cavalry officer from Tapanuli; B.P. Makadada, also a cavalry officer from North Sumatera; and Gede Awet Sara, a Balinese from the Engineering Corps. Two other assistants are Assistant for Personnel Affairs Major General Sutopo, an infantry officer, and Assistant for Logistics Major General Sugeng Subroto, from the Artillery Corps.

Therefore, the spirit of the 1972 seminar symbolizes the awareness and determination of the Indonesian Army to carry out the regeneration process systematically. Even though the process was not initially smooth, it has achieved its targets in the last few years. An example is Chief of Staff Tri Sutrisno himself, who spent less than 2 years in various posts, including Udayana Region Military Command, Sriwijaya Region Military Command, and deputy Army chief of staff, and becomes Army chief of staff this coming Wednesday.



MALAYSIAMAHATHIR MAKES ACCUSATIONS AGAINST FOREIGN PRESS

BK300503 Hong Kong AFP in English 0445 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 30 (AFP) -- Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed has accused some countries "under Jewish influence" of using the foreign press to discredit and try to topple the Malaysian Government. Dr. Mahathir did not identify the countries involved but linked moves to topple his administration to the "strong stand" it had taken on "certain matters." The prime minister was addressing building contractors at a meeting in Kota Baru Town, 660 km (413 miles) north of here, Sunday.

He accused the foreign press of carrying "twisted reports" of his policies favouring Bumiputras -- who are mostly Moslem Malays -- in business, employment, education and other areas in an attempt to turn Malays against the government. "They know that the most effective way to topple the government is to make the Malays angry with, and distrust, the government," Dr. Mahathir said. He said that his attempts to clarify reports on what is officially called the new economic policy (NEP), a 20-year programme to promote indigenous Malaysian participation particularly in trade and industry, was ignored by the foreign press. Instead, the foreign press had chosen to make its own analysis of the situation with the hope of weakening his government so that it could be easily manipulated, he added.

Officials said that Dr. Mahathir was referring to foreign press reports of statements he made on the NEP at an interview earlier this month over Australian television. Dr. Mahathir has said that the NEP was being "held in abeyance, more or less" because economic growth had slumped from a projected 5.6 per cent to between 1.6 and two per cent this year, adding that no economic restructuring was possible without growth.

But the prime minister said Sunday that while no restructuring of corporate equity ownership might be possible because of poor growth, Malays would continue to gain from restructuring in areas like "education, employment and other opportunities." Officials said that press reports of Dr. Mahathir's statement had ignored the fact that the NEP covered a much wider spectrum of economic activities, and not just the transfer of corporate wealth. "What is more important now is not getting more shares but to stimulate economic growth and provide employment to the jobless, particularly Bumiputra graduates," Dr. Mahathir said Sunday.

Meanwhile, a top Chinese leader said Sunday that ethnic Chinese Malaysians were growing increasingly frustrated over government policies including the NEP which had eroded business and educational opportunities and generated prejudice in the Malay-dominated civil service. Tan Koon Swan, president of the Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA), said the frustration over the erosion of Chinese rights had reached a "frightening dimension and point of explosion" where Chinese votes could swing to the opposition. The MCA, Malaysia's largest ethnic Chinese political party with some 500,000 members, is one of 13 parties in Dr. Mahathir's National Front Coalition due to seek a fresh electoral mandate over the next 12 months.

SINGAPOREANNOUNCEMENT MADE OF TIGHTER MILITARY TRADELINES

BK181511 Hong Kong AFP in English 1423 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Singapore, June 18 (AFP) -- Singapore Wednesday announced tighter controls on imports and exports of militarily-sensitive goods to ensure they are not sold to communist countries. Regulations restricting exports of goods considered sensitive by manufacturing countries such as the United States, Japan and the NATO member states came into effect June 13, the Trade Development Board (TDB) said.

The move came after U.S. officials had told Singapore that its 1955 import certificate order was inadequate to ensure that militarily-sensitive computer software and electronic components being sold on from here did not end up in communist countries. Singapore imports more than one billion Singapore dollars (450 million U.S.) worth of goods categorised by exporting countries strategically sensitive, newspapers here have reported.

The island republic was among non-communist countries blacklisted by the pentagon as it offered "inadequate protection" to the U.S.-made militarily-sensitive advanced technology goods. The Paris-based Co-ordinating Committee for Multinational Export Controls (COCOM) -- concerned about leakage of advanced technology -- seeks special protection against exports of such classified items to destinations in the communist world.

Under the new regulations, re-exports of sensitive items will require government approval. And importers will have to tell the TDB who end-users are to be. The TDB said people who failed to abide by the regulations could be prosecuted. For a first offence, they risked fines of 10,000 Singapore dollars (4,500 U.S.) or three times the value of the goods sold and a prison sentence, it said.

DEPUTY PREMIER GOH ON WAGE RESTRAINT POLICY

BK211019 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0859 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Singapore, June 21 (BERNAMA) -- Wage restraint policy is a test for Singapore's national character as it is in line with the National Day celebrations theme this year, First Deputy Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong said Saturday. He said that if the policy is successfully implemented, then the theme is meaningful, if not, the slogan "Together Excellence for Singapore" will become just more beautiful words with no real meaning. Launching this year's National Day celebrations theme, he said that for Singapore to be less than excellent is to be swept aside by others.

This is a merciless world, with every nation wanting to push itself ahead of others and Goh added that big nations may fall behind others but they will not be swept away. He said for small nations to fall behind and struggle in the wake churned up by others is to risk being drowned so Singaporeans have to be quicker off the mark and faster in the water to keep afloat. The minister added that the biggest threat to Singapore today is for the people to allow themselves to be overwhelmed by current difficulties and forget about the fundamental values that have brought them here. He said one of these fundamental pillars is Singapore's philosophy of going for excellence in whatever they do and it is this attitude of going for zero defect that has brought Japan prosperity.

GOVERNMENT, COMMUNIST EMISSARIES HOLD MEETING

HK021151 Hong Kong AFP in English 1134 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Manila, July 2 (AFP) -- Government and communist emissaries met Wednesday, and Manila would be able to announce the timetable of ceasefire talks with communist insurgents in five days, an official said here. Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, one of two government negotiators named by President Corazon Aquino to the talks, told reporters that he and Jose Diokno, a human rights lawyer, has a two-and-a-half hour meeting with two "nice-looking" communist emissaries Wednesday. He refused to name the emissaries, or where the meeting took place, but said there was a "very relaxed and cordial" atmosphere.

It was the first time that the government had announced details of a meeting with communist emissaries. "Different groups of two or three," all representing the National Democratic Front (NDF), had been regularly meeting with the government panellist, Mr Mitra said. The NDF groups the Banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), its 16,500-strong armed wing the New People's Army (NPA) and half a dozen other clandestine groups.

"In five days' time", the government "can make an announcement on the timetable, agenda and the scheduled meeting" with the communist negotiators, Mr Mitra said. President Aquino has initiated the talks in a bid to end the 17-year-old rebellion which claimed the lives of nearly 1,500 Filipinos this year alone according to latest military figures. Mrs Aquino had said that her government would hold talks with the CPP "or none at all," but the underground has said that their two panellists represented the NDF coalition, not only the CPP-NPA. The NDF has named former newsmen Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel as its negotiators. Both are said to be ranking members of the communist underground hierarchy.

Mr Mitra said Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile had agreed not to put the emissaries under military surveillance so as not to jeopardize the talks. He said a guerrilla ambush Monday in which 12 soldiers died, according to military figures Wednesday, "could well be an isolated incident" that would not affect the coming dialogues.

MITRA ON TALKS; ENRILE ON CONTINUED FIGHTING

OW021245 Tokyo KYODO in English 1231 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Manila, July 2 KYODO -- representatives of the leftist underground coalition, the National Democratic Front (NDF), and a Philippine government official met Wednesday and discussed "guidelines" for formal talks on a possible cease-fire to end the country's 17-year armed insurgency. Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, who was appointed as one of the government's negotiators with the communist-led rebels, told reporters that he held a two-and-a-half hour meeting with the NDF "emissaries," a man and a woman, "somewhere in Manila." "I hope we can begin to sit down with the left a week from now," Mitra said.

Mitra explained that the government's definition of cease-fire talks in "just that" -- an agreement to be reached by both parties that "there won't be shooting and hostilities would be ended."



The NDF groups the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA), with other outlawed workers, peasants', youth and religious organizations. It has named former journalists Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel as its representatives in the talks.

Asked how the talks will be conducted, Mitra replied, "it will not be conducted the way you see it in the movies" he said. Diokno did not attend the Wednesday meeting, which he described as "cordial and relaxed." He disclosed, however, that he and Diokno had met "many times" earlier with "different groups of two or three, all representing the NDF-CPP-NPA." He said that Ocampo and Zumel have decided to set up their own "press office" once the formal negotiations start.

Mitra said that Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and armed forces chief Gen. Fidel Ramos have agreed to their request that the NDF's emissaries should not be shadowed by government agents.

Later in the afternoon Enrile, speaking before a women's group, expressed skepticism about the cease-fire talks and said he doubted that the NPA would lay down its arms. "That they will talk, there is no question about it," he said. "Whether the talking will result in something concrete and for the better is a big question mark. I must admit ... I am skeptical about so many things. I hope my skepticism is proven wrong."

Enrile said the Communist Party is using both an armed and a parliamentary struggle and that it may put stress on one of them "depending on the prevailing political, economic and social environment." He added that "theoretically" even a cease-fire agreement would not necessarily mean the end to armed struggle. "A cease-fire may merely signify that the option for parliamentary struggle is placed in a higher priority for the moment, while the arms are kept and readied for action at the proper time," Enrile said.

Manila newspapers Wednesday carried stories and pictures taken by photographers who accompanied more than 80 NPA guerrillas who ambushed a three-jeep army convoy in the northern Philippines Tuesday, killing three army officers and eight soldiers. Commenting on the ambush, Enrile said the NPA will never do anything without any deliberate purpose. "Whenever the gun is fired, it is for propaganda," he said.

#### VICE CHIEF OF STAFF SAYS 11 KILLED IN AMBUSH

HK020403 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Eleven armymen, including three officers, were killed in an ambush by some 100 NPA rebels in Villa Principe in Gumaca, Quezon last Monday. The ambush was reported yesterday to AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Vice Chief of Staff Major General Salvador Mison. The military fatalities were not immediately identified except for the three officers who were listed -- only Major Ramos of the 31st Infantry Battalion, Lieutenant Faras, and Captain Espiritu. Two other officers, Lieutenants Dulay and Reyes, were among the wounded. The soldiers, led by Maj Ramos, were aboard two jeeps and a mini-cruiser when ambushed by the rebels. Gen Mison said the ambush by the NPA is obviously planned to sabotage current efforts for peace.

Gen Mison also denied reporting heavy fighting in Mindanao. He said what is occurring particularly in Zamboanga del Sur are only skirmishes. The vice chief of staff also denied that the military has violated the regional ceasefire in Region 10 in the reported arrest of the Bangsa Moro army chief Hadji Murad in Marawi City.

Officer on NPA 'Atrocities'

HK020606 Hong Kong AFP in English 0536 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Manila, July 2 (AFP) -- A military official Wednesday accused communist guerillas of committing atrocities prior to peace talks with the government, saying some of the 11 soldiers killed in a clash Monday were burned by rebels. Brigadier General Restituto Padilla said a major, two lieutenants and three enlisted men were slain in an ambush by the New People's Army (NPA) Monday in Southern Luzon Island, where he is the chief military commander.

"They are charging the military with certain atrocities. The casualties of the last ambush, aside from being shot to death, gasoline was poured on them and they were set on fire," the general told reporters before the start of a scheduled nationwide conference on peace and order here. "On our side we are trying to tone down our active offensive operations in support of our commander in chief's call for reconciliation," he added.

Earlier reports from eyewitnesses in the clash site near Gumaca Town, some 150 kilometers (93 miles) south of here, put the death toll at eight. They said the rebels suffered no casualties in the 35-minute attack. A military spokesman, Hoover Domini, said Wednesday that one of the fatalities remained unidentified after being burned beyond recognition. Three photographers taken along by an 82-strong NPA ambush force had told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE of the incident Tuesday and supplied pictures. They said the NPA men burned two of the three jeeps carrying a total of 15 soldiers, and at least two bodies were sprawled near the jeeps.

Brig. Gen. Padilla said it was possible the ambush leader, who called himself Jeando, was telling the truth when he told the photographers they had not received ceasefire orders from the NPA leadership. "That is their side. It is possible because they are taking offensive actions against the military," he said. "If they look at our police actions as offensive operations we cannot do anything about it, but our primary consideration is to protect the interests of the civilians," he added.

INSURGENCY-LINKED DEATHS PUT AT 1,485 FOR 1986

HK021001 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0900 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] A top intelligence official warned that the country's peace and order situation may deteriorate if political stability is not achieved immediately. Colonel Antonio Samonte, armed forces deputy chief of staff for intelligence, also said that the national situation would worsen if the economic recovery program is not implemented as soon as possible. He issued the warning at a meeting which opened a 2-day seminar workshop on peace and order at the officers' clubhouse at Camp Aguinaldo.

Samonte said that in the first 6 months of the year, a total of 1,485 persons have died in incidents linked to the insurgency problem all over the country.

AQUINO CHANGES STAND ON NEED FOR MILITARY AID

HK011032 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 29 Jun 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] President Aquino has backtracked on her previous stand against seeking additional military assistance from the United States after learning that Filipino soldiers are not only underpaid but have to buy their own uniforms. "I was shocked to find out that they have to pay for their own uniforms," the President told newsmen.

She revealed that during her meeting last Wednesday with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, she requested increased military aid to enable the New Armed Forces of the Philippines to raise the soldiers' pay, improve their diet, provide them with adequate medical supplies and better equipment, including uniforms. The first time she met with Shultz when he visited Manila last May 9, the President told him that what the Philippines badly needed was more economic aid, not military assistance.

However, she apparently reconsidered and modified her position after her subsequent inspection trips to remote military camps in the country had opened her eyes to the reality that her soldiers belonged to the 38 million Filipinos living below the poverty line. "If there is an increase in military assistance, then perhaps they will be given better pay, specially as far as people assigned in Mindanao and other hardard areas are concerned," Mrs. Aquino said.

She said she explained to Shultz that it was "important for us to give better pay for the soldiers especially where hazard pay is concerned." Mrs. Aquino recalled that when she told Shultz that the military campain Mindanao she visited last May "did not even have medicines available in their hospital station," the American official "appreciated my informing him about this." He said people in Washington would never know about these preferences of ours if we did not present this request," she added.

The president said Shultz was sympathetic to her request that any additional U.S. military aid be not "pinned down to specific programs." "I think in the past it was necessary for the American government to place certain restrictions on just what could be done with the military assistance because the former administration had gone into buying planes and other non-essentials," she said.

Asked whether she believed her policy of providing better equipment and improving the morale of the new armed forces was consistent with her policy of reconciliation with the communist insurgents, the president said: "I think they are mutually consistent... But more important is the fact that aside from being soldiers, they are Filipinos and they are employees of the government."

Meanwhile, the president helihopped early yesterday morning to baranggay Bigbiga, Mayantoc, Tarlac, to inspect with New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange the ongoing aforestation project in that baranggay jointly undertaken by New Zealand and the Philippines. The President planted a symbolic tree at the site.

The project is part of a broader ASEAN-New Zealand aforestation program started in 1979 to help ASEAN member countries renew their denuded forests. Under the agreement, New Zealand provides the technological knowhow while the Philippines provides the site for nursery, labor force, training of technicians and manuals for dissemination to other ASEAN Member states. Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda, accompanied the President and Prime Minister Lange.



CORDILLERA AUTONOMY MOVEMENT LEADERS INTERVIEWED

HK261101 Quezon City WE FORUM in English 17-23 Jun 86 pp 5, 12

[Text] On April 7, the Lumbaya Company, a detachment of Cordillera NPA fighters, resigned from the New People's Army to form the Cordillera People's Liberation Army [CPLA]. Leading them were former SVD priest Bruno Ortega, known as the "intellectual spine" of the Cordillera secessionist movement, and ex-seminarian Mailed Molina. They and Fr Conrado Balweg were elected in a "democratically held process" as members of the CPLS's 15-man commission."

When the CORDILLERA NEWS AGENCY (CNA) conducted the following interview in a "liberated zone" last May 23, Fr Balweg was holding talks in an undisclosed area with emissaries of the Central Committee of the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] - NPA. CPP leaders, Balweg later told CPP [as published] were dangling an offer of reconciliation with assurances that together, they would "launch a massive and comprehensive reform movement in the CPP-NPA."

Excerpts from the interview:

CNA: The Cory government has called for a dialogue with the Cordillera People's Liberation Army. We understand that Fr Conrado Balweg sent a reply to President Aquino agreeing to such a dialogue. What is the status of the talks?

Fr Ortega: It is true that Fr Balweg sent a letter to Cory. While we would like to have a dialogue with the Aquino government, this does not mean that we will surrender. We would like to have an honest-to-goodness dialogue with the President regarding the removal of troops here in the Cordillera.

CNA: How exactly do you envision this autonomous state?

Fr Ortega: We also propose an autonomous state for the Cordillera. We perceive this autonomous state based on the bodong [peace pact]. It will have its own government -- with executive, legislative and judicial functions. It will also have its own army -- hence the Cordillera People's Liberation Army.

CNA: Many people specially those in the legal left are saying that the CPLA is for secession.

Fr Ortega: The CPLA is not for secession. We are proposing a Federal Republic of the Philippines which will be composed of three autonomous states, one for the Cordillera people, one for the coalition government in the malfeudal [as published] society, and one for the people of Mindanao.

We propose that the Federal Republic of the Philippines would act as a coordinating body of the three different states. It would act as government in relation to other nations. This would mean that the federal republic will be composed of three different autonomous states with equal representation and its own standing army. Clearly, the CPLA is not for secession.

CNA: What then would be CPLA's relation to the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] and the NPA?

Molina: Our relation with the Armed Forces of the Philippines will depend on Cory's recognition of the Cordillera as an autonomous state. As for the New People's Army, we will have to talk to them and forge our own unities.

CNA: Who are the enemies of the CPLA?

Molina: Whoever comes and violates the laws of our ancestors, they are our enemies. Within the tribes, whoever, violates the laws of the bodong (peace act) becomes the enemy. These include people who come in to mine or to log.

These lands are communally owned by the Cordillera people and it is natural for the Cordillera people to take up arms and fight to defend these. Furthermore, all those who try to break the communalism existing in the Cordillera are also enemies. For example, there are local bureaucrats who engage in graft and corruption. They are against the system of communalism. They too, are enemies.

It should not be forgotten that during the Spanish time, many expeditionary forces tried to enter here. They did not succeed as our ancestors kept on fighting them. The Tiguians fought them from Ilocos Sur to Abra. In Kalinga-Apayao and the Montanosa, the Spanish could not also enter because the people pushed them back with spears and shields. In Benquet, however, the Americans were able to enter. The tactic they used was education. However, they were not able to penetrate the interior of the Cordillera nor were they able to dominate the area.

Fr Ortega: We can say that the people of our Cordillera are in power and in constant struggle. We derive our power from our own indigenous system that unites us as a people. We are also in continuous struggle fighting the incursions of multinationals in our area.

CNA: Last April 25, the CPP announced the expulsion of Fr Balweg from the NPA. What can you say of the charges against him?

Fr Ortega: It is not the thinking of Fr Balweg that resulted in the CPLA's separation from the CPP/NPA. In fact, Fr Balweg was the last one to make a decision because he was insisting on an ideological struggle in confronting the problems that caused the split of the CPLA from the NPA; on the issue of expulsion, there was no accusation filed against him which should be the basis for expulsion.

CNA: Considering the present conflict, is there a chance for some kind of unity?:

Molina: Revolutionary groups who have common enemies should be allies. While they differ in some areas, each group should help each other. The NPA and the CPLA should have close unities. Previous unities achieved should be tightened.

CNA: What then would you like to communicate with the Central Committee of the CPP?

Fr Ortega: First of all, they have to recognize the history of the Cordillera people. They also have to recognize the kind of government desired by the people of the Cordillera. In so doing, they will have to recognize the army of the cordillera people.

CNA: What would you like to communicate to the Cordillera people?

Fr Ortega: We take pride in our history as a people because our ancestors resisted the intrusions of the Spaniards and the Americans. Now, we have formed the Cordillera People's Liberation Army precisely to continue the struggle which our ancestors started.

CNA: Is there anything you would like to communicate to the rest of the Filipinos?

Fr Ortega: We are seeking their support in our campaign to have the Aquino administration recognize the autonomous state of the Cordillera people.

Molina: It doesn't mean that if we establish an autonomous state here in the Cordillera, that we are not one with the rest of the Filipinos. We should join hands so we can establish a just society, where there will be no minority-majority nor oppressors and oppressed. We should work to achieve this dream.

CNA: What do you think of this call for you to come down from the mountains, lay down your arms and join the mainstream of society?

Molina: Throughout history, the Cordillera people never laid down their arms because invaders have continuously tried to encroach on our territory. It doesn't mean that because there is no war, that we in the Cordillera should lay down our arms. We should always be ready to protect our area.

Fr Ortega: Right from the start, it was just for us to take up arms. If we surrender our arms, it will mean surrendering the mountains and the rivers. To surrender our arms is not possible.

CNA: What are the prospects for peace then?

Molina: The Cordillera people are peace-loving. This can be seen through the bodong (peace pact) which bodong is elimination of war. If the government recognizes the kind of government of the Cordillera people, of course, we can achieve peace.

#### CEBU CITY PASSES NUCLEAR FREE ZONE RESOLUTION

HK011037 Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 18 Jun 86 pp 1, 4

[Text] The Bagong Alyansang Makabayan [New Nationalist Alliance] (BAYAN-Sugbo) yesterday lauded the Cebu City Sangguniang Panglunsod [city board] for passing a resolution declaring Cebu City a nuclear-free zone and for urging other municipalities, cities and provinces to do the same. Professor Zenaida Uy, Bayan-Sugbo chairperson, said that the Sangguniang Panglunsod resolution is very relevant in the face of continued "Rambo tactics" being waged by the imperialist superpowers which only promote tension and war in various parts of the world.

The possibility of a nuclear war, or even an accident involving nuclear aircrafts and vessels, should not be underestimated by a people on whose country lie the biggest American military facilities, she emphasized.



Moreover, nuclear weapons pose a great danger to our people since these serve as magnets for possible attacks and aggression by a third country hostile to the United States, though not necessarily to the Philippines she added. The presence of nuclear arms in our country may ultimately involve us in a war not of our own making, nor of our own choice, she further clarified.

At the same time, Uy also called on the Cebu Sangguniang Panglalawigan [Cebu Provincial Board] to pass a similar resolution. Such a significant move should be adopted by the provincial government because it will not only benefit the present generation, but more so, the future citizens of Cebu, she stressed.

Indeed, Bayan-Sugbo calls on the members of the Sangguniang Panglalawigan to uphold and promote the people's interests over and above those of another country, Uy concluded.

MONOSD TO STUDY PERU, MEXICO ON DEBT REPAYMENT

HK251521 Manila MANILA BULLETIN English 25 Jun 86 p 15

[Text] Economic Planning Minister Solita Monsod has urged the Monetary Board to initiate a review of the loans contracted by the deposed Marcos government as part of the present administration's desire to improve external debt management. The review, according to Monsod, is aimed at determining whether past loans have been obtained under fraudulent or questionable circumstances.

She suggested a reassessment of the terms of the loans and the viability of the projects for which the loans were used, including possible overpricing of imported equipment of which were financed by the loans. Acknowledging the sensitivity of the issue of debt management, Monsod proposed that selective debt review be undertaken as quietly as possible by a select group to be headed by the CB [Central Bank] within a six-month period.

Monsod, who is now in the United States, is scheduled to fly to Mexico and Peru next week to study the experiences of the two South American countries in their efforts to improve their respective positions regarding the repayment of their foreign debts to various foreign creditor countries and foreign banks. The economic planning chief had wanted her mission to Mexico and Peru kept a secret so as not to alarm the country's foreign creditors.

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